The Bombay Gazette.

No 9.602—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 50
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Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

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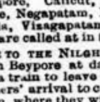
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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, 30th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVI AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 29th August, 1879, at 2 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd September, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons.

Saloon passage .... Rs. 500
Second Class passage .... ,, 335

The Canara is due in London about 25th October. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

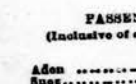
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 19th September 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines	Rs. 40	Without Wines
Suez	360	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	550	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.



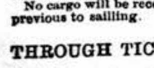
THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 6th September. For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agent.

Bombay, 16th August 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class	2nd Class	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 195	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. First Class, Cologne to London.	£9-19	£8-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Manse Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.
Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta

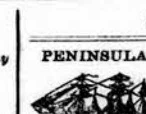
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie Co., De Beaux and Co.; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
—	BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th Aug.
(s)	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(s)	PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
—	TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	13th do.
(s)	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*s*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	30th do.

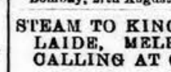
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2163	450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th August 1879.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances } In 1870 ... £139,808; ,, 1873 ... £295,149; ,, 1877 ... £450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance .... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE

MAY be relied on as thoroughly trustworthy both in simple Diarrhœa and in Cholera.

It is used by thousands and found more efficacious than any other remedy hitherto offered.

Directions in English, Marathi, and Urdu on each bottle.

Per bottle Re. 1. Per dozen, Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S GAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

A CORRESPONDENT writes thus:—"I shall be obliged by your sending me four "tins. It is the best thing of the kind I ever "saw. I have five large greyhounds and this "is our flea season, yet they are kept perfectly "free from them as well as their beds and bedding. I can't speak too highly of it. "K——'s" "is not to be compared with it. It is a boon to "all sportsmen."

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REAL AMERICAN "SQUEEZER" PLAYING CARDS,

Best quality, of the strongest material, and being highly finished on both sides, they slip readily when handled.

An important feature is that by reference to the "INDICATORS" in the corners all chance of making a mistake in the hand is avoided, as such "Indicators" show the Suit and Size. This allows of the hand being compressed into a very small space, and hence the name "SQUEEZERS." The "Indicators" are in addition to the ordinary pipes made to run both ways.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Squeezers" with round corner...per pack	Re. 1 8	Re. 1 12
,, ,, ... 1 doz. packs	17 0	10 9
,, gilt edged ... ,, pack	1 12	2 0
,, ,, ,, ... ,, doz. packs	20 0	22 0

CONSIGNMENT JUST UNPACKED BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

THE NEW THEATRE on the Esplanade will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS,
(Available Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations.)

Stage Box to hold 6 .... Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier) .... ,, 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier) .... ,, 480
Orchestra Stall .... ,, 100

There will be six performances per week, and Boxes and Stalls available for every representation throughout the season, except on Benefit Nights, can be secured at double the above rates.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription.*

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy and Co.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the above Company, are hereby required to SEND in PARTICULARS thereof in writing before the 3rd day of October next to the undersigned at his Office at 4, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period the ASSETS of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

Dated 28th August 1879.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
Sole Liquidator, Bombay Insurance Company.

BOMBAY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THIS EVENING at 7-30 o'clock
A TEA MEETING
will be held in the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S INSTITUTION,
KALBADEVI.

Tickets—ONE RUPEE EACH—for sale at the TRACT SOCIETY, and at the Door.

AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Club will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th proximo, to consider, and, if approved, to pass the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. J. Y. LANG, and seconded by Dr. F. W. DOOLITTLE:—

That a Committee of five be appointed, with power to add to their number, to draw up a report, in conjunction with the Committee of the Club, on the advisability of building a New Club, the estimated cost thereof, and the mode of raising the estimated funds.

By Order of the Committee,

H. R. CORMACK, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th August 1879.

READY FOR SALE,

DIGEST OF THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

(from 1862 to December 1875, Vols. I. to XII.)
together with Index and Table of Cases,
BY
S. DEVARAJA AIYAR, M.L.,
Vakil, Madras High Court.

	Rs.	a.
Price per copy Cloth on Board	5	0
,, ,, Stiff Cover	4	8
Packing and Postage	0	6

Apply with Cash to
Messrs. C. FOSTER and Co., Vepery, Madras.
,, ATMARAM SAGOON and Co., Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867:
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
113, *FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E. C.*
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton and Portsmouth).

ORDERS executed from Stocks in Bombay or direct from England, for the smallest requirements, as well as the largest. SMALL ORDERS for any description of article will be executed at the retail price, free of Commission, and forwarded to any part of India per parcel Post. LARGE ORDERS for any description of goods, and from any particular maker, will be executed at WHOLESALE PRICES, shipper's charges only being added, and shipped direct from Home to any port in India. Orders will receive every attention, and meet with prompt despatch, the PACKING of goods receiving special care. Orders and Remittances (by Cheques, Money Orders, or Currency Notes of any Circle taken at par), to the approximate amount of the order, can be sent through the Bombay Office. All information given on application either personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay,
and
113, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Literary Remains of the late Professor Theodore Goldstucker, 2 vols	13	4
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art, and Manufactures, last edn, 3 vols	66	8
The Globe Encyclopædia of Universal Information, edited by John M. Ross, complete in 6 vols., Illustrated	55	0
A Comparative Grammar of the Modern Aryan Languages of India, third volume, by John Beames	10	0
Malleson's Native States of India	9	8
A Practical Treatise on Weaving and Designing of Textile Fabrics, by T. R. Ashenhurst	13	4
Johnson's Oriental Religions and their Relations to Universal Religion, 2 vols	13	4
Ralph Darnell, by Meadows Taylor, 3 vols.	20	0
Robinson's The Great Fur Land	8	0
Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca, cheap edn	3	12
Illustrated London News, Special Extra Number of the late Prince Imperial	1	0
Graphic Summer Number	1	0
The Model Locomotive Engineer, Fireman and Engine Boy, by M. Reynolds.	3	0
Greenwood's Practical Navigation, The Sailor's Sea-Book, by H. Law	4	8
The Forest and the Field, by the "Old Shikaree"	2	4
Lewis' Physiology of Common Life, 2 vols	4	4
Balzac's Comedie Humaine and its author	3	12
Mathematical and Nautical Tables, by H. Law	2	8
Mead's Sepoy Revolt; its causes and its consequences	5	12
Cape's Course of Mathematics, 2 vols, (The only copy in existence)	12	0
Ganot's Elementary Treatise on Physics, by E. Atkinson	9	8
Every Boy's Annual for 1880	3	12
Nautical Almanac for 1879 1880, each	2	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE Collection of French Works, by PAUL DE COCK.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Practical French Class. Next term begins 1st September. Candidates must apply before the abovementioned date to O. S. PEDRAZA, Hornby Row, 10, Top Floor.

WANTED, an experienced CARDER and SPINNER (European or Native). Apply to THACKERSEY MOOLJEE, 7, Hummum Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

PEARSE'S HOUSEHOLD BREAD being made by Machinery, contact with the person is thereby avoided. Cash price 6 pice per lb.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &.

FOR SALE,
CLARET IN WOOD AND CASES.

Montferrant Claret of 46 to 50 Galls. Hhd.	Rs. 170
St. Emilion do. do. do.	,, 220
St. Julien do. do. do.	,, 275
Medoc per dozen quarts	,, 10
St. Julien do.	,, 18
Margaux do.	,, 25

BRANDY IN CASES.

Cognac Vieux per dozen	Rs. 18
Cognac Champagne do.	,, 20

Enquire at Messrs. DESCHAMPS & Co.,
Parsee Bazar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES. DE ST. MARCEAUX RHEIMS.

Per doz. case Qts...Rs 40-0 Credit.
Do. do. .. ,, 38-4 Cash.

APPLY TO SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO,

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are:—

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory* and *Moore's* and *Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids* are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the *Dietetic preparations* kept in stock, and, as *consignments* are received by each *fortnightly* mail direct from the makers, their *genuineness* and *freshness* may be *relied upon.*

CASH PRICES, AUGUST 1879.

ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb.	each	R 1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	,,	1 0
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2 lbs.	,,	0 11
Do. Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	,,	0 12
BAKING POWDER, Borwick's 1s. boxes	,,	0 12
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS, for Indigestion, &c.	per tin	0 12
BRAND & Co.'s Specialities for Invalids:—		
ESSENCE OF BEEF	per case	2 4
,, MUTTON or VEAL	,,	2 8
,, CHICKEN	,,	3 4
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	per 4 oz. case	1 8
,, ,,	per 8 ,,	2 12
,, VEAL BROTH	per 4 ,,	2 4
,, ,,	per 8 ,,	4 8
,, MUTTON BROTH	per 4 ,,	2 4
,, ,,	per 8 ,,	4 8
,, CHICKEN BROTH	per 4 ,,	3 8
,, ,,	per 8 ,,	7 0
,, SOUP (GLAZE)	per 8 ,,	2 0
INVALID TURTLE SOUP	per case	3 4
BEEF TEA JELLY	,,	1 8
VEAL or MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 8
CHICKEN or GAME BROTH	,,	2 4
SAVOURY MEAT LOZENGES	per small box	1 4
,, ,,	per large box	2 4
GRAVY, JULIENNE, MOCK TURTLE, & OX TAIL SOUPS & MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 2
CHAPMAN'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR	per tin	0 10
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets	each	0 8
,, ,, 2 lb. tins	each	0 10
ESSENCE OF BEEF } Containing the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.	per tin	0 14
,, CHICKEN }	,,	0 14
GELATINE, Nelson's Patent, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 5
GROATS, Robinson's Patent, prepared	per tin	0 12
HARD'S INFANTS' FOOD, in packets	each	0 12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz. packet	0 15
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0 10
Do. do. do.	per doz.	7 0
MACCARONI, 2 lb. tin	per tin	1 12

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of meat, free from Fat, Bone or Tendon.

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the *only* preparation *authorised* to bear its name by the inventor Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser:—

2 oz. jar		1 2
4 ,,		2 0
8 ,,		4 0
MILK, Condensed Milk-maid brand, prepared in Switzerland. { This is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids, and from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea. }	per tin	0 8
MELLIN'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids	per bottle	1 0
Do. do. do.	,,	1 12
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per case	1 8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2 lbs.	each	0 10
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	,,	2 4
ROBBS' NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	3 0
Do. do. POWDER	,,	1 12
Do. RUSKS	,,	2 8
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	,,	0 12
SUGAR OF MILK, finely powdered: is used as a food for infants, and is less apt to produce acidity than Cane Sugar	per lb.	2 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins	each	0 14
VERMICELLI, finest white Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	,,	1 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

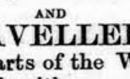
HOUSEHOLD CLARET,

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS



AND TRAVELLERS to all parts of the World supplied with every requisite of the best quality at greatly reduced prices.

	Rs.	a.
Deck Suits........Rs. 22,	25	0
Sleeping Do. ....Rs. 5-12 to	15	14
Overcoats, Warm	35	0
Ulsters, Warm	47	0
Cardigan Jackets	7	14
Pyjamas ....each	2	8
Rugs, Long, Whitney	14	0
Mauds, Scotch	22	0
Shirts { Best Flannel ....each	7	14
Shirts { Oxford Cloth .... ,,	5	4
Shirts { White or French	4	0
Dressing Gowns	8	8
Cambric Handkerchiefs ....doz.	4	6
Lounge Caps ....each	1	12
Felt Hats, all Shapes	7	0
Tweed Hats	4	0
Gauze Merino Banians	3	0
Hat Guards ....each	0	6
Sun Umbrellas	6	2
Air Pillows and Cushions	6	2
Linen Collars, the Best	5	12
Hat Cases	8	12
Cotton Socks ....doz.	7	14
Warm Merino Socks ....doz.	13	2
Scotch Lambswool .... ,,	18	12
Warm Undervests ....each	5	4
Warm Drawers .... ,,	5	4

	Rs.	a.
Warm Mufflers	1	0
Warm Gloves	1	10
Warm Mitts	1	8
Scarfs for Pin	0	14
Linen Faced Collars	0	10
,, ,, Cuffs	1	2
,, ,, Fronts	0	14
Overland Chairs	8	6
Rug Straps	2	4
Cloth Brushes	1	2
Nail Brushes	0	8
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Silk Umbrellas	10	0
Cabin Travelling Baths	35	0
Braces	1	6
Fitted Hide Dressing Bags	57	0
Slippers ....from	3	8
Leather Purses	3	0
,, Wallets	3	8
Bank Note Case	2	12
Money Belts	4	4
Sovereign Boxes	2	10

	Rs.	a.
Courier Bags	7	8
Carpet Bags	7	14
Hide Hand Bags	11	0
Bags for Soiled Linen	4	12
Best Overland Trunks	24	0
Railway Portmanteaus	14	0
Bath Sponges	3	0
Sponge Bags	1	8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Case	9	4
Marine Soap	0	6
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Powder	1	0
Eau de Cologne	0	14
Air Tight Cases	20	0
Solid Leather Rivited Trunks	70	0
Canvas Shoes	5	12

HOAR AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' KIT HOUSE,
3, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 0	10 4
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10 12	11 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	12 8	13 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	14 8	15 0

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	216 0	236 0

WHISKIES IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

We are now registering orders for the next Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds., containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls	142 0	151 0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	198 0	213 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 135, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a handsome English built barouche, a strong grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, a cow with calf, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon Major G. Bainbridge, the same comprises rich fern pattern glassware, handsome white, pink, bordered dinner and breakfast services, white and gold fancy painted dessert services, best plated vegetable dishes, cruet stand, pickle frame, dish covers, spoons and forks, ivory handled dessert knives and forks, fish knife and fork, ice pitcher, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising dining drawing room, pier, side, card, wash hand and oval tables with marble tops, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumb waiters, toiletstands, teapoys, chiffoniers hat stand, China jars, and flower stands, iron fourposts bedstead, camp cots, baby's cot, almyra, chests of drawers, clothe's press, cheval and dressing glasses, wardrobes, handsome Brussel's carpet, 1 and 3 light hanging argand lustres, Hink's patents Duplex Kerosine oil lamps, Baxter's paintings, a travelling small size rosewood pianoforte, by J. J. Hopkinson, porcelain, flower pots, screens, table ornaments, flower vases, bath, dispense and cook room furniture, and utensils, lady's saddle, perambulators, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.
The carriage and horse will be sold at 2 p.m.
Also the property of another gentleman.
1 Milch Buffaloe.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, at their rooms on MONDAY next the 1st Septr. at 3 p.m., on account and at the risk of Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee—

N and Co. / P { 81 cases French brandy (L. Bruchart and Co.'s)

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on MONDAY next, the 1st Septr., at 3 p.m., on account of the concerned.

2 D.B. B.L. P.F. Rifles in case by Reilly.
1 ,, M.L. Rifle in case by Lancaster.
2 ,, B.L. P.F. guns by Reilly one without case.
2 Air guns in cases by Reilly.
3 Revolvers in cases one by Reilly the other by Westly Richard and the third Congswell.

A lot of cartridge cases, loaded cartridges, guncaps, tradings, &c.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, next, the 1st September at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, dhoties.
5 cases white ground prints.
3 ,, blacking slightly damaged by sea water.
50 boxes Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Brandy.
9 ,, Arthur Caspiot's Brandy 1 star.
9 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,,

A quantity of household furniture comprising drawing room table, drawing room and easy chairs, book-stands, chiffonier, sideboard, wardrobe, &c.

On account of the concerned.

2 cases millinery comprising, lady's and gentleman's costumes Tassau sunshade, bridal veil, wreath, wedding rosettes, lady's and gentleman's boots, lady's dressing case, concertina, drumclock, hair and tooth brushes, and combs, essence, dress trunk, &c.

On TUESDAY, next, the 2nd September at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the official liquidators of the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mills Co., Ld., at the Mill premises at Lower Colaba, a quantity of household furniture, &c., comprising office writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, reclining couches, camp cots, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, dressing glasses, side board, chest of drawers, camptables benches, hanging punkhas, treasury safes, sundry wrought and cast iron, Hessian gunny bags, teaksquare, and round logs, &c.

Will be on view from MONDAY, the 1st September.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, near their auction rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM.

ON WEDNESDAY, next, the 3rd September at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, the New Colaba Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Shamjee Khetsee:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, containing by admeasurement 113 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Girgaum, in Mangulwady, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, fronting the north side of the said Mangulwady, and standing in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, in the name of Thucker Khetsee Govind, and bounded on the east by the passage and house of Luxmibai, widow of Roonauth Wishwanath, on the west by the passage and house of Doorga, daughter of Hunmuntrao, on the north by the Boras' Burying ground, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

There will be sold by Public Sale without reserve on account and at the risk of the concerned at the offices of Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, in Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, at 3 P.M.

One very valuable pair of high classed compound high and low pressure engines, high cylinder 23 inches, low cylinder 36 inches, having a stroke of 6 feet. The fly wheel and second motion pinion made by Hicks of Bolton, the engines by Thomas Milne and Co., Limited, Oldham. The whole of the engine weighing about 100 tons is lying at the Sassoon's Dock as it arrived from England. Invoice value about Rs. 3[illegible],000.

For plans and specifications and for order to view apply to Messrs. James Scott and Co., 26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF RARE AND VALUABLE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS AT NO. 264 MALABAR HILL.

On TUESDAY, the 9th September, at 6-30 a m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the choice and rare plants in tubs and pots comprising a splendid collection of new and rare crotons of about 50 varieties, several varieties of very fine roses, araucarias, aralias, acalyphas, caladiums, congeinvillias, dracænas, Poivrea, alcosias, stephanotis, marantas, antigonon, &c, &c., the property of E Comber Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will without reserve sell by Public Auction the following horses on account of the concerned.

1 Handsome from grey Persian horse.
1 ,, light grey ,, ,,
1 ,, dun color ,, ,,
1 ,, bay ,, ,,
2 ,, bay Arab ,,
2 ,, grey ,, ,,

Also the property of a gentleman.

1 Handsome country bred grey pony, height 13¼, age rising 5 years.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan—

A D / S & Co. 154—1 case thread ex s. s. India.
A D—81—1 case cotton caps ex s. s. Belona.

On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Roosun Ally—

A T R—105—1 case surface buttons ex s.s. Lumley Castle.

Also, the office furniture belonging to the Nasiad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, comprising small iron safe, chairs, tables, cupboards, and sundry other articles.

Also on account of the concerned.

A lot of India rubber toys, China flower vases, clothes and many other sundry articles.

1 Double barrelled B. L. P. rifle by E. Reilly.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. C. Stephens and Sons, Veterinary and Livery Stablekeepers, Bombay, to sell at the joint risk of Lieut. G. M. Farre 1 and Mr. J. Rainsford, by Public Action, to the highest bidders TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m.

1 Bay Australian gelding "Putne."

AUCTION SALE of Seed and Cotton, sweeping and bags and other unclaimed merchandise at the G. I. P. R. Station, Boree Bunder.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

A quantity of seed and cotton sweeping and bags and other unclaimed merchandise.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood carved French polished, household furniture, glass and crockery ware, 4 light's hanging chandelier, large gilt pier glasses on tables with marble tops, a first class full size slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, &c., large China vases, table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of W. Maitland, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NUGAR COTTON at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 11th September, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place:—

2,000 lbs. good loose Nugar Cotton.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th Aug. 1878

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, To-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., richly carved Household Furniture, best electro plated ware, porcelain ware, oil paintings, at Grants Buildings, Colaba, No. 1

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at their residence abovementioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c., &c., the property of the late James George Vitters, Esq., the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best plated wares, vegetable dishes, cruet stands, ice pitcher, tea sets, double light table candlesticks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of well-seasoned blackwood dining table in four pieces for ten persons, side board, drawing-room blackwood circular table pier, camp sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, green painted iron four posts bedsteads, cloth presses, dressing glasses, screens, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AND VACANT GROUND SITUATE AT DHARRAVEE VILLAGE.

On SATURDAY, the 6th September 1879 at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property by order of the Official Assignee Bombay High Court, in Re Khutree Abba Hajee Jakobe

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or a bungalow standing thereon, situate in Dharravee village in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered at the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 39, 27, 27, 16, 6, 14, 30, 3, 5, 42, and 16508 and assessed under No. containing by admeasurement 13,363 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a hide manufactory of Madrasi Adum Mohideen, on the west by a hide manufactory of Khutree Ahmed Cassum, on the south by ground belonging to a Koly, and on the north by a hide manufactory of Madrasi Ally Fulla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

Real meerschaum pipes and amber mouth pieces, price moderate.
Lady's and Gentleman's boots in variety.
Few cases superior claret and [illegible]

SORABJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 29th August 1879.

NOTICES.

(BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

FURNITURE, BILLIARD, CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS, PIER GLASSES,
CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, MARBLES, &c.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BOAT FOR SALE.

ON MONDAY, 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., a LIFE BOAT will be SOLD by AUCTION in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

KEROSENE OIL,

120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,
FOR SALE AT
TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

NOTICE.

KATHIAWAR STATE RAILWAYS.

SOME PERMANENT WAY INSPECTORS are REQUIRED. Application should be sent to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
Kathiawar State Railways,
Ahmednagar, Deccan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 6 p.m.

JOHN BECKE,
L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th August 1879.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1879, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

'The Firm of Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., of whatever Member or Members the said Firm may for the time being consist, shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that Firm shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company.'"

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH, Chairman.

Kurrachee, 25th August 1879.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to Government Notification No. 1,846, dated 15th ultimo, published at page 645 of the *Government Gazette* of the 17th idem, on the subject of the Sholapur Water Works Loan, the undersigned hereby invites SEALED TENDERS for a LOAN of Rs. 1,93,894 on the Security of the Municipal Revenues of the Town of Sholapur.

The Loan is to bear interest not exceeding seven per cent. per annum, and is to be repaid by 39 consecutive half yearly instalments of which the first 38 will be instalments of Rs. 5,000 each and the last of Rs. 3,894, all exclusive of interest.

The Loan is to be raised under precisely the Act and Sections and with the same Government sanction as the Bombay Municipal Loans.

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, or from Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay.

Tenders will be received at this office up to 6 p.m. of the 6th September 1879. No Tenders below par will be con[illegible]. The undersigned does not bind the Municipal Commi[illegible] of Sholapur to accept the lowest or any tender.

The sanction of the Governor General in Council ha[illegible] duly accorded to the raising of this Loan.

A. H. SPRY,
Collector and President of the Municip[illegible]

Collector's Office, Sholapur, 19th August 1879.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.

Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

ALLAN'S SUPERIOR NEW TWEEDS.

Coat and Trousers	Rs 16, 20 & 25
Do. do.	,, 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats	,, 36
Do. do. Frock Coats	,, 40
Fancy Tweed Trousers	Rs. 8 to 16

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.

Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for	Rs. 25 to 27
French Cambric Stripes and Spots with Collars, six for	Rs. 25

HOSIERY AND FANCY NECK TIES.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

Consecutive Office Number (137).
Departmental 898.
Superintendents 30.

Board of Trade, Marine Department, August 1878.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SUPERINTENDENTS OF MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICES.

N.B.—The instructions contained in this Circular are more especially addressed to those Superintendents of Mercantile Marine Offices who have been appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council as Superintendents for the transfer of Lascar seamen.

ILLTREATMENT OF LASCAR SEAMEN.

THE attention of the Board of Trade has been called to certain cases of GROSS ILLTREATMENT OF LASCAR CREWS, serving on board British vessels trading between India and the United Kingdom, and others in which the provisions contained in the Articles of Agreement relating to food, clothing, &c., have been entirely ignored by the Masters.

With a view to checking such practices, and to reducing as far as possible the chances of the offenders escaping punishment, the Superintendents of Mercantile Marine at those ports to which ships carrying Lascar crews usually resort, should immediately, on the arrival of any vessel, the crew of which is composed partly or entirely of Lascars, make or cause to be made such enquiries among them as may be practicable, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they have been properly treated, and whether the provisions in the Articles of Agreement have been complied with. A report of the result of such inquiry should be sent to this Department forthwith.

THOMAS GRAY, Assistant Secretary.
T. H. FARRER, Secretary.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(NO. 26)

INDIA—MALABAR COAST.
PORT OF ALLEPPEY—TRAVANCORE.
RED BUOY MARKING SMOOTH-WATER ANCHORAGE OFF PORCAUD.

THE PORT OFFICER of ALLEPPEY has given notice that the RED BUOY marking the smooth-water anchorage off PORCAUD has been REPLACED, and will remain until the 1st November. The Buoy lies in 4½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following bearings:—

Alleppey Light House N. 6° 30' W.
Porcaud large Banian Tree S. 85° E.

Steamers or Sailing Vessels purposing to anchor at Porcaud should keep out until the Banian Tree and the Buoy are nearly in line, and then run in and anchor to the south-east of the Buoy in about 4 fathoms, soft mud.

Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 40' E in 1879.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 1st August 1879.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts, Nos 750, 2738, and 827.
Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 79.
Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 15 A.
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 469.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st September next, the desirable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Tarwady, now in the occupation of R. D. Cadrus, Esq., Agent Oriental Bank. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

26, Meadow Street.

A DESIRABLE Commodious BUNGALOW in Byculla, opposite to Byculla Club, formerly occupied by Messrs. Forbes and others. [illegible] has every spacious compound. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

26 Meadow Street.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 28TH AUGUST 1879.

We have had a partial break in the rains during the past few days, which, coming just when the crops in some places had begun to show signs of suffering from excessive moisture, has proved most opportune, and from all quarters accounts are very favourable. With a few weeks more of seasonable weather, large and early crops will be pretty well assured throughout the greater portion of the Bombay Presidency, Berars, and the Central Provinces, and a more hopeful and confident feeling regarding the future is accordingly gaining ground daily. This has encouraged dealers to doing a more active business in Piece Goods to arrive, and with stronger advices from Liverpool there has been more activity in Cotton, so that the general tone this week has been a shade more encouraging. An additional favourable feature is also observable in the somewhat improved aspect of the Spinning and Weaving industry of late. The demand for local made Yarns for China latterly has been exceptionally active, and notwithstanding the rise of about Rs. 10 per candy which has taken place in the value of Cotton, the greater number of the mills are finding an outlet for their production at paying rates. This has had a favourable effect on the value of the shares of the leading companies, the movement being further aided by several having declared dividends for the six months ending 30th June; and although the sale of the numerous mills now in liquidation will probably prevent any important rise yet a while, it almost seems as if the industry had passed through its period of greatest trial for the time being.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 23rd instant was rather less favourable, the Cash Balance showing a reduction of 16½ lacs. Of this, however, 10½ lacs were owing to withdrawals by Government, the increase in the trade demand being only 6 lacs. No alteration has been made in the Bank's rates of discount, which still stand at 4 per cent. on fixed and 5 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper, and with the Cash Balance down to 120 lacs we are not likely to see any further reduction, while trade for another couple of months will be too slack to render much of a rise probable.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling has remained quiet but very steady throughout the week, transactions have been limited both in Bank and House Paper, and, undoubtedly, the fluctuations have been confined to occasional movements of 1 32d. per Rupee. Business for the mail opened on Saturday morning on the basis of 1s. 7 29-32d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8⅛d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, a decline of 1-32d. from closing rates for last steamer, but on Monday with slightly firmer accounts from Calcutta the drop was recovered. On Tuesday the Banks made no alteration in their drawing rates, although they were buyers in some cases at 1-32d. lower, and on Wednesday no movement of any kind occurred. This morning we received advice of the result of yesterday's biddings for Council drafts in London, giving Rs. 29,90,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 7⅞d. and Rs. 10,000 to Bombay at 1s. 8d., tenders at the former rate receiving 16 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with last week's biddings this shows a decline of 1-16d. per Rupee, and being slightly worse than was generally anticipated here yesterday, while an additional 5 lacs of council drafts is announced for next Wednesday's biddings, a decline of 1-16d. to 3.32d. per Rupee has been established, the market closing weak at the following quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 13-16d., 3 months sight 1s. 7 15-16d. Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 8d.; 6 months' 1s. 8 3-16d.; Documents 3 months' 1s. 8 1-16d.; 6 months' 1s. 8¼d. per Rupee.

For future delivery the Banks were willing sellers when last mail left, but latterly have shown a disposition to restrict their operations within narrower limits, and to-day do not seem anxious to sell beyond October-November delivery.

As remarked above the market at the moment seems weak, and it is not unlikely that in the immediate future we may see some decline in rates, the action of Government in increasing the weekly drawings to 35 lacs per week, having induced a somewhat unsettled feeling, while the very limited export trade doing will necessarily restrict the demand for remittance from the other side. But although they may have been premature in their action, so long as the German Government keep out of the market as sellers of Silver, the prospect for the more distant future is still hopeful, with the prospects we have of a much improved export trade in the coming season.

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent. discount.

On China the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 217 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong the latest rate by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8½d. per dollar and from Shanghai 5s. 1½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—For the greater portion of the week a very dull feeling has prevailed, and rates have shown little change, but at the close the market closes steady at an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Four-and-a-half while Fours are unchanged on the week. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 9-16.

SHARES.—As a general rule the market has been rather firmer during the week, although not active, nothing like a speculative demand having been apparent throughout the whole of this year. In Bank shares we notice a decline of 1 per cent. in Bank of Bombay, which close at Rs. 655. Agra are Rs 3 lower at Rs. 125, National Rs. 1 higher at Rs. 110. In Land companies our quotations show a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba and an advance of Rs. 3 in Frere. Press shares have been in rather more request. We quote an advance of Rs. 50 in Colaba and Rs. 100 in East India. Rs. 25 in Fort Press and Indian, Rs. 15 in Albert Company, of Kurrachee, and Rs. 10 in Berar and Mofussil. Bellary Press have declined Rs. 45. *Spinning* and *Weaving* Mill shares have been in better request of late owing to the improved position of the market for Goods and Yarns both for local consumption and export. We advance our quotations Rs. 5 in Coorla, Dhurumsey, and Khandeish, Rs. 7½ in Hindustan, Rs. 10 in Central India, Madras, United and Prince of Wales, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern and Rs. 90 in Alliance. We note a decline of Rs 50 in Hydrabad, Rs 10 in Khatao Muccorjee, Rs. 12½ in Oriental, Rs. 5 in Mazagaon, and Rs. 2 per share in Anglo-Indian. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies we quote an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co., Rs. 15 in Bombay Saw Mills, and Rs. 10 in Thacker and Co., Ld. Treacher and Co., Ld., are Rs. 10 per share lower.

PIECE GOODS.—With strong advices from Home and encouraging Crop prospects here, the market has shown rather more firmness this week, and a large business has been done to arrive in most of the leading descriptions at the equivalent of an advance in sterling prices of 1½d. to 3d. per piece. From the Bazaar, however, the clearances of ready goods are only estimated at about 1,100 packages at previous rates, business having been considerably interfered with during the past three days by an attempt on the part of the local dealers to alter the terms of payment hitherto allowed to up-country buyers. This dispute, though is not likely to be of long duration, and in the meantime regular market influences are all of a favourable character. Stocks are not excessive, and cannot be replaced in Manchester except at higher prices; whilst we are rapidly nearing the end of the rains, after which we may look for a much more active demand from up-country, where, as a general rule, the supplies held must be the reverse of large.

In GREY GOODS the chief transactions have been in duty free 39 inch Grey Shirtings, in which a moderate business has been done at quite previous prices, supplies not being particularly heavy. Of 44 inch stocks are moderate, but the demand is slow, and there is no change in prices. Wider makes are not in active request, and rates are to some extent nominal. Printers only move off slowly, but sellers hold for previous figures. Madapollams are steady but no dearer, supplies at the moment being quite equal to current requirements. T. Cloths are dull at previous prices. Jacconets are in very moderate request, as also are Mulls and Dhoties, and our quotations remain unchanged throughout. In *Bleached* goods there has been an active business doing to arrive, but on the spot only moderate. Prices are firm but not quotably altered, Jacconets, Nainsooks, Mulls, and Cambrics having been the descriptions most in favour. In Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Goods a very quiet feeling still prevails, and with the exception of Turkey Red Cambrics which are in special request and rather dearer, prices are all unchanged. For *Local* Goods a moderate enquiry prevails in the bazaar, whence the clearance have been about 800 packages, but the dealers have been large buyers from the Mills.

TWIST.—The demand for English yarns has been pretty active, and considerable sales have been effected at a general advance of ⅛ anna per lb. on the week. Stocks are now in very moderate compass. Local Yarns have also been in good request, at a like advance, chiefly for the China market where considerable clearances have lately been effected at comparitively full prices.

METALS.—*Copper*.—With liberal stocks and only a small demand prices are partially As. 4 per cwt lower on the week. *Yellow Metal* is steady owing to higher prices at Home, but we cannot quote any actual change in rates. *Iron* is dull, the demand being limited in the extreme, but with the exception of a decline of Re. 1 per candy in Round Nail Rods we make no change in prices.

COALS.—There has, if anything, been rather more enquiry this week, but at prices too low to admit of business, and there has been very little done in consequence except in small lots of ready for which fully previous prices have been obtained. The only sale reported to arrive is a cargo of Watson's Hartley, August-September shipment via Cape, at Rs. 17½ per ton a ongside.

COTTON.—The telegrams from Liverpool having advised active markets during the week with an advance of 3-16d. in American and 1-16d. in Surats, we have had a better inquiry here for export, and prices have advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 per candy, the market closing firm to-day at the improvement. The purchases during the se'nnight have been about 7,000 bales in all, comprising 4,000 bales for export and 3,000 bales for local consumption. Of the former the bulk has been almost entirely made up of Good Fair and Fully Good Fair Oomras, of which supplies, however, are now being brought into very limited compass.

The *Receipts* during the week give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1879	1878	1877.
For the week	2,020	2,028	2,597
Since 1st Sept.	838,291	958,866	1,114,279

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 2,313 bales, making a total of 588,206 bales since 1st January against 687,064 bales for the corresponding period last year.

NEW CROP.—The accounts from the districts continue remarkably favourable, and in the Berars, Kathiawar, Gujerat, and the Deccan the plants are all flourishing. In the Dharwar districts sowing will not commence for another week yet, so that any attempt to form estimates of the ultimate outturn would as yet be mere guess work, but there seems a very general belief that, unless something untoward happens to the crop betwixt now and the end of the season, the exports for the first six months of next year ought to reach something like 750,000 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission.

	Per Candy.	Per lb C. & F.
Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	Rs. 230	= 5 25/32d.
" Oomra (nominal)	" 225	= 5 21/32d
F.G.F. Do.	" 219	= 5 17/32d.
G. F. Do	" 214	= 5 13/32d.
Good Dhollera (nominal)	" 225	= 5 21/32d.
F.G F. Do.	" 219	= 5 17/32d.
G. F. Do.	" 213	= 5½d.
G.F. Ginned Dharwar Nov. dely	" 197	= 5d.
" Compta	" 208	= 5¼d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in demand for export, but the very limited supplies available enables sellers to support unduly high prices, and the transactions are consequently most limited. We quote Rs. 7 to 7-1 per cwt. for Seed, giving 8 to 10 per cent loss in weight. *Rapeseed* is steady at Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 6 15 for Guzerat and Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Cawnpore. *Gingelly* is quoted at Rs. 42 to Rs. 45 per candy according to quality.

WHEAT.—Bad harvest accounts from home and cheap freight have brought out a few buyers for export this week, and some 200 to 300 tons are being shipped for Liverpool, but supplies are very limited. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Mixed, Rs. 36 to Rs. 36½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	730
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	655
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	850
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	110

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	650
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	3,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	660
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	425
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	445
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	50
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	22
Dharwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	300
Dhollera P. and G. Co	500	300	all	15 do	125
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	900
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	850
French Press Co.	300	500	all	50 p.s.	405
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	190
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	250 do	165
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	225
Sind Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	455
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,225
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	" 224
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 240
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	" 106-10-0
Gold Leaf	" 19-5-0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	" 19-7-0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	" 19-7-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	" 19-1-0
Pekin Gold Bars	" 19-1-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ALBULA, 1,314 tons, Captain W. Passmore, will sail to day for Amherst, in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF PEEBLES, 1,613 tons, Captain W. Fordyce, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. OLYMPA, 1,327 tons, Captain J. Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow and Liverpool, with the following passengers:—Mr. W G Amesbury, Mr Burrows, Mr McClentock, and two gentlemen. She brought the following cargo:—261 casks beer, 1,514 packages piece goods, 50 cases copper, 154 bales twist, 100 kegs lead ore, 415 packages lead, 50 cases goods, 100 tons, 437 bars, and 100 bundles iron, 112 cases and 1,530 ingots copper, 35 cases brass, 125 kegs iron nails, 6 bundles steel, 31 cases whiskey, 35 cases clocks, 2 cases copperas, 43 packages varnish, 25 drums oil, 19 packages papers, 9 packages earthenware, 457 bundles hoop iron, 108 cases soap, 3 barrels alum, 60 cases spirit, 75 packages paints, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Olympa (s)	Craig	Liverpool, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Slieve Bloom	Rutter	Rangoon.
	Cannon Harrison	Haws	Bangkok.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Albula, Passmore, to Amherst.
Ship County of Peebles, Fordyce, to Chittagong.

The ship S R Mead, to Calcutta, was entered for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
25	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay and S P.
	Poona (s)	Southampton.
	Nizam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Nizam, to Calcutta, August 26:—From Madras—Mr Dobbie, Mrs Dobbie, 2 children, Major and Mrs Strutt, Mr Cowhamr, Mr Chisholm, Mr Halliday, and Mr and Mrs Love.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Ranold s—10 cases bleaching powder, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 10 bags bottle corks, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 6 packages paint of sorts and 5 packages wall papers, Tyebally Moolla Tezkhan; 40 kegs iron washers, A A Caderally; 100 kegs iron rivets, Abdoolally Mahamedally.
Clan Stuart s—6 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co; 42 boxes bar silver (Rs 1,00,000), The C M Bank of I L and China; 3 cases printed books, Atmaram Sagoon and Co; 200 cases candles, Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
Kashgar s—15 cases glassware, Cassum Ameer.
Assiria s—30 cases German wine, F Mosatti and Co; 1 case provision and 5 cases cheese, James Pearse.
British Sovereign, s—50 tons pig iron, Khimjee Jewa.
Greenock, s—5 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Benledi s—5 cases geneva, Eduljee B zonjee.
Bengal s—1,041 plates soft speiter, Tezpall Cuma.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—16 packages papers, Volkart Brothers.
Singapore s—50 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—669 cases brandy and 105 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—1,600 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 350 bales cotton, Cooper Landing Co; 41 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 75 bales wool, Mooltanchund Khoopchund; 32 tons bones, J C Stuart; 798 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Assiria s—190 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 375 cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Venetia s—1,399 cwts castor seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangallore s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bangalore s—1½ cwts cardamoms, 9 cwts paper, 5½ cwts coffee 16 cwts galingal, 40 cwts turmeric and 35 cwts ginger, Hajee Zamal Abedin.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—375 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Bangalore s—9 packages silk, Aga Syed Mirza and M Mahomed; 1 box silver coins (Rs 1,000), 5 bales silk, 81½ cwts galingal, 11¼ cwts cloves, 70 cwts turmeric, 11½ cwts coffee, 44 cwts pepper, and 3½ cwts cardamoms, Hajee Ally Abedeen; 7 cwts colingan, 6 cwts coffee, 9 packages silk, and 5 packages cloves, Hajee Ally Babaney; 22 cwts china roots, 36 cwts gall, 14 cwts sandal wood and 2 pots sandal wood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna; 100 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.
Maharaja s—67 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—107 bales twist, Tata and Co; 27 bales twist, Ellias Ally; 135 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 37 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 62 bales twist, S N Talateo; 25 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 72 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 53 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 3 chests opium, F N Poswalla; 50 chests opium, N J Abraham; 39 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s—37 chests opium, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 29.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

176-73—Hearn, C and L—Daval Jairaz vs Khatao Ludha and others—Rimington, H and C. To vary Commissioner's report.
168-79—Craigie L and O—Wassoodeo Withoba and others vs Keroba Govindjee—In person—Part heard.
340-79—In person—Dinbai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie, L and O—Not to be called on till the 29th inst.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Jefferson and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
43-74—Tyabjee and S—Shaik Ally Mahomedally and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hassamally and others—Jefferson and P.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]
For investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1879.
In person—Gunnoo Roghawjee vs Dadabhoy Sorabjee and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

280-76—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Pestonjee vs Sherifbhoy Gangjee and others.
92-79—Shamrao and P—Bapuidars Kheratilall and another vs Joti Parshad Kedarnath—Nanu and H—Settled.
428-78—Lynch and T—Canjee Purbut and others vs Huree Jeena—Bysabhunker and D.
638-78—A F Turner—Chabildass Lulloobhoy vs Esmail Sardco and others—Macfarlane and G.
257-79—Bhaishunker and D—Jewandass Elyin Sewjee vs Lalchand Khengar—Macfarlane and G.
89-79—Khunderao M—W Loudon vs Nanabhoy Jamsetjee—A F Turner.
623-78—Nanu and H—Maneckjee Eduljee Dabreewala vs The Administrator General of Bombay and others—Muljee and B and M B Khan.
527-78—Lynch and T—The L B and M Bank vs Cowasjee Pallonjee and others—Jefferson and P, and Ardaseer and H.
642-78—Shapoorjee and T—Anundjee Visram and others vs Lilladher Pragjee—Smith and F.
154-79—Macfarlane and G—Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtoola and others vs Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee—Shapoorjee and T.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

274-78—Shapurjee and T—Narronjee Walljee and others vs Hajee Haroon Hajee Adam and others—Macfarlane and G.
171-79—A Bicknell—Moolchund Itchanund vs Joshi Jaishunker Dayaram and others—Smith and F In person.
137-79—H Bicknell—Itchanund Anoopchund and others vs Joshi Jaishunker Dayaram and others—Smith and F and In person.
393-78—Lynch and T—Jaikissondass Nundram vs Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others—Shapurjee and T.
524-78—Shapurjee and T—Hurmookhroy Khetsidass and others vs Jaikissondass Nundram—Lynch and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 27.

Wright, Captain, R E, on leave, from Peshawar.
Tanner, Lieut Col, 2nd Belooch Regt, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

AUGUST 28.

Steel, Vet Surg 18th Lancers, on duty, from Umballa.
Jackson, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Simla.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona, August 27.

Major E Cunningham, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to the Northen Division.
The undermentioned officer has returned to duty:—Captain W G W Macbay, Staff Corps, Commandant H H the Gaikwar's Dharee Battalion.
The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—
Royal Artillery—Lieut Col and Brevet Col T I M Hog, (2nd Brigade) from 15th August 1879 to 15th February 1880, on private affairs in India.
Major G E Maule (8 Battery 2nd Bde), to England for 6 months.
15th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Major R L Dashwood, to remain in England from 3rd August to 30th September 1879, on private affairs.
Army Medical Department—Surgeon Major W Tanner, to Bombay from 23rd August to 22nd September 1879, on Medical Certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Aug. 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Badcock, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
Captain Neave, 18th Bengal Cavalry, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate.
The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months:—Colonel W R Lambert, Staff Corps, Collector and Magistrate, Kurrachee.
The undermentioned soldier of H M's British Forces having been authorized to be discharged at his own request, free, with pension after twenty-one years' service, and to reside and receive his stipend in Sydney, Australia, is permitted to draw his pay and allowances in this Presidency pending embarkation for that Colony:—Farrier Serjeant J Hanlon, 3rd Hussars.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major R V Malden, Commandant, 1st Regiment Sind Horse, is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.
Mr T Moore, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Nasik in the Thana District, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts.
The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E McCollum, Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kanara, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police.
Mr J B Richey, C S I, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.
Her Majesty's Secretary of State has allowed Mr C Greatheed, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Sind, an extension of one month's furlough.
Mr A Rogers has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment.
His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Major G L C Merewether, RE, to be Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind; Captain W H Haydon, R E, to be Executive Engineer in charge Bombay Defences.
Mr W G Gilchrist, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, has been granted an extension of fourteen days' furlough.
The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to grant Mr A L P Larken, Acting Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad, privilege leave of absence for one month.
Mr F W Francis, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Southern Maratha Country, was allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.
Messrs W R Hamilton and R E Candy have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Ahmednagar.
Messrs J B Alcock and Framji Nasarwanji have respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzur Dyputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Nasik.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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Latest Telegrams.
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CALENDAR FOR AUG. & SEPT., 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON

Full Moon .... 31st, 11h. 49·1m. P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Fri. 29	......	5 46	6 16	9 58 m / 10 0 a	3 17 m / 4 9 a
Sat. 30	......	5 46	6 15	10 36 m / 10 46 a	4 9 m / 4 49 a
Sun. 31	12 Sunday after Trinity	5 46	6 14	11 10 m / 11 23 a	4 50 m / 5 23 a
Sept. Mon. 1	......	5 47	6 13	11 41 m / M-night	5 27 m / 5 55 a
Tues. 2	English Mail expected.	5 47	6 13	0 1 a /	6 0 m / 6 23 a
Wed. 3	......	5 47	6 12	0 30 m / 0 39 a	6 32 m / 6 53 a
Th. 4	......	5 47	6 11	1 5 m / 1 5 a	7 5 m / 7 20 a

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 5.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2 annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey....As. 3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

AVERN—August 20th, at Jhelum, Punjab, the wife of F. M. Avern, Executive Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, of a son.
CALTHROP—August 22nd, at Dalhousie, the wife of C. W. Calthrop, Esq., M.D., of a son.
LA TOUCHE—August 18th, at Tura, Garo Hills, the wife of Captain E. N Digges La Touche, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—FULLER—August 20th, at Devala, S. E. Wynaad, by the Reverend Henry Pope, Chaplain of Ootacamund, Arthur Wright, of Richmond Estate, son of Abdol. Wright, of Perseverance Estate, to Emily Fuller, youngest daughter of James Fuller, of the Commissariat Accounts Department, Madras.

DEATH.

CURRIE—August 24th, at Lucknow, Cyril Amiend Fendall, the youngest son of Major and Mrs. Fendall Currie, aged 9 months.

MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLES, over all others.
Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879.

A DOZEN years ago the description of cotton known as "Sawginned Dharwar" was classed among the highest priced of the many varieties of that staple that were shipped from Western India, but at the present time "Sawginned Dharwar" has, unfortunately, become notorious as about the worst description of cotton to be found on the Bombay markets; and a produce that was once, and with justice, the pride of the Dharwar district as well as of the Bombay Government—which had encouraged its introduction and fostered its growth—has now deteriorated until it is abhorred by both traders and spinners alike. It is a pity that this should be said of a staple which not so long ago used to be cited as proving conclusively that India as a cotton-producing country had a bright future in store. Formerly, it was supposed that, as soon as the cultivators of other districts followed the example of the Dharwar ryots, and adopted sawgins and New Orleans seed, that the Bombay Presidency would rival the Southern States as the cotton garden of the world. Not only so, but it is a matter of fact that these Dharwar ryots have, during the past twenty years, enriched themselves vastly by their cotton planting industry. It is much to be regretted, therefore, that a produce which owes its existence entirely to the fostering care of Government, and which has brought so much advantage to the country to which it was introduced, should now threaten to disappear altogether; for unless the quality shall mend, it cannot possibly pay the ryot to go on growing the inferior article.

Before glancing at the probable causes of the deterioration referred to, it may be advisable, as well as interesting, to glance at the past history of the introduction and subsequent spread of American cotton throughout the Dharwar district. Previously to 1842, although desultory experiments had been instituted by the East India Company to ascertain whether it might not be possible to develop the then incipient cotton trade of India, it was not until that year that a practical effort was made to introduce an exotic seed, and to establish model farms. In that year American skilled planters were brought over from America and assisted Mr. Shaw, the then Collector, in planting several hundred acres with New Orleans seed. The results even at first were very satisfactory, it being found by comparison that the yield per acre from the American was considerably greater than that obtained from the indigenous seed. The kuppas of the former was also far more easily gathered, and was much freer from leaf and dirt, the calyx being thicker, and not so apt to dry up and crumble in among the fibre. In short, while 100 lbs. of the exotic kuppas yielded 33 lbs. of cotton the same quantity of native only gave 24 lbs. The American plant, moreover, appeared to be quite as hardy and capable of withstanding unfavourable weather or damage as the native. The only drawback was in ginning. It was found that the native stone roller was not effective. The fibre of the New Orleans kuppas adheres too firmly to the seed for primitive appliances to work it. Upon the introduction, however, of a couple of hand sawgins that objection not only disappeared, but it was found that the greater rapidity of work, and the consequent quick returns, added considerably to the advantages in favour of the foreign seed. From the above date the cultivation of American cotton began to increase in the Dharwar district until, in 1874, it was extended to over 22,000 acres. Government issued the seed to the ryots free, took over the kuppas, ginned it, and realised handsome profits on the venture, besides helping on an industry that promised such advantageous results to the country at large. This early "Sawginned Dharwar" was pronounced in Lancashire as quite equal to genuine American cotton, and as Government was realizing over twenty per cent. upon each parcel shipped, the Court of Directors ordered the despatch of two hundred more gins, and directed that all efforts should be made to encourage increased cultivation. It was discovered, however, that the village officials, in their desire to please their superiors as well as to benefit themselves, had, as usual, been exercising undue pressure upon the ryots, and, upon that pressure being removed, the area under cultivation went down in one year from 20,000 to 3,000 acres. It soon recovered, however, and in 1850 over 30,000 acres were again under cultivation, the East India Company still taking up the produce on their own account. In 1855, Dr. G. F. Forbes was placed in charge of the Cotton Department in the Dharwar district, and finding that the cultivation of the new cotton had far exceeded the capabilities of the gins then in the country, he energetically set to work and obtained from England a supply of small, handy, and strong cast iron saw gins, which the people themselves soon began to purchase. In 1857 58 over 130,000 acres were estimated to be under American seed in the Dharwar district alone. Gin repairing factories were established at different points, throughout the country to which the ryots and dealers brought their machines to be repaired. The high prices fetched by the cotton induced the cultivators to extend their operations with each successive year, so that by 1862 over 1,000 gins had been disposed of, and the cotton had become a fixed article of export from Bombay. During the American war, of course, the cultivation of all kinds of cotton was greatly extended until, in 1864, over 360,000 acres were reported to be planted in the Dharwar district alone with American cotton, besides 207,000 acres with indigenous seed. About this time the quality of the former began to deteriorate owing to the admixture of native kuppas, and the ryots had also grown careless about having their gins repaired. By 1870, however, under the fostering care of Dr. Forbes, the Government factories had been vastly improved and extended, new gins had been imported, and all the outlying machines in the villages had been overhauled and repaired. The result was better cotton, better prices, and consequently, increased cultivation, and over 425,000 acres were reported in 1871 as planted with American cotton which had, moreover, spread far into the Moodgul zilla of the Nizam's Dominions on one side, and across the Tungabudra river into the Bellary district of the Madras Presidency on the other.

We have now arrived at the period from which dates the commencement of that deterioration of quality, to which we have referred as threatening to overwhelm altogether the successful efforts of the past thirty years to improve the cotton produce of Western India. Dr. Forbes had finally left the country, unskilled workmen were appointed to the repairing factories who spoiled the gins that came under their hands, proper tools and appliances were not supplied, the ryots and dealers were not induced to send in their gins for repair, and the machines consequently began to get into bad order. Now, there are few machines that equal a sawgin in good repair for the purpose of effectively extracting cotton from the original kuppas. It performs its work rapidly, cleans the cotton thoroughly, and if working smoothly, at a proper pace and with perfect saws, will not injure the staple in the slightest degree. But let the teeth of the saws get broken, and allow the machine to fall out of repair generally, and for the purpose of cutting cotton to pieces or of mixing it with minute particles of crushed seed which cannot be discovered until the unfortunate spinner attempts to turn his purchase into yarn; for perpetrating these evils and many more, the sawgin is about the most perfect contrivance extant. As a machine for destroying cotton and rendering it nearly worthless, nothing, in short, can touch a bazaar-repaired sawgin. This fact will be easily understood when we mention that the teeth of a properly made saw should be slightly curved, so as to catch the cotton fibre and drag it from its seed; but most of the gins now working in the Dharwar district have had their saws filed down, until the teeth stand straight out, as if they were meant for cutting wood. However efficient they might be for that work, there can be no doubt that they very effectively cut to pieces whatever cotton is passed through them. In short, there is not the slightest question that the deterioration which has taken place in the quality of the Dharwar cotton crop is entirely owing to the defective means of keeping the gins in repair. No doubt, a good deal of admixture between the native and the American seed has taken place; but let any one who may wish to try the experiment purchase a few maunds of average Dharwar American kuppas, and pass it through a good sawgin in perfect order—a thing not now easy to find in the districts—and it will speedily be found where the evil lies. He will find that he has got cotton far superior to anything offered in the open market. The attention of Government, we understand, has been drawn to this subject, and it is to be hoped that some measures will be taken to arrest an evil which threatens to reduce the cotton crop of Western India by over 100,000 bales per annum. It is quite a mistake to suppose that if the ryot does not plant his fields with American seed he will do so with the native. The introduction of American cotton into Dharwar has not affected the growth of Kumta to any appreciable extent, and since 1855 about 200,000 acres have annually been planted with the latter description irrespective of the variations in the amount of land placed under the former. The cultivation of Kumta cotton is regulated a good deal by the labour market. The foot roller is a slow and tedious method of ginning, so that if labour is scarce or expensive, and if at the sowing period he should have on hand a balance of unginned Kumta kuppas, the ryot will not put so much land under that cotton for the ensuing year. In short, about as much Kumpta is now grown as the population is able to gin, so that the American cotton is quite an extra crop, and one, we repeat, that has enriched the Dharwar district to an extent that pessimists about the condition of the Indian ryot would hardly credit. Mr. Robertson, the late Collector of the district, has declared that if the Government gin and repairing factories were abolished, American cotton would disappear from the district in a couple of years. The Dharwar Factory was closed in April, 1876, and direct Government supervision has now almost entirely been withdrawn. The result is that last year's crop was the worst on record; and it is certain that there can be no hope of an improvement until measures are again taken to enforce the repair of the gins. It is to be hoped that for its own sake, as well as for the benefit of the people, Government will again extend that supervision of the Dharwar exotic cotton crop which has existed for thirty years with such satisfactory results. It would be a pity to lose in two or there years the benefits of past perseverance, past expenditure, and past experience.

THE Press Commissioner informs us that the Marris—a most turbulent tribe in the dominions of the Khan of Khelat—has once more broken out in rebellion. Of late Major Sandeman's influence has gone a good way to keep these robbers quiet, but the danger always existed of their returning to their old ways. Although they have, on the whole, behaved well during the progress of the late war, it was always necessary to watch carefully that portion of the communications of the Kandahar column which passed close to the territory of the tribe. An expedition to Kahan, their chief hamlet, has for some time past been contemplated, as their depredations have kept wide districts of the Khan's most fertile province in anarchy and distress. The Khan himself is quite unable to control these refractory subjects of his; the Marri chief, only the other day, having reviled his sovereign and refused him homage in a durbar which Major Sandeman had convened in the vain endeavour to bring about a reconciliation. The presence of British troops in Kachi and in the Bolan Pass will now probably be taken advantage of to administer to this robber clan a much required lesson; and as portions of the Bombay Brigade are in camp in close proximity to the Marri country, the task of moving on Kahan will probably be entrusted to them. The Marris are by far the most formidable tribe on our frontiers—so far as fighting qualities go. In numbers they muster about one thousand five hundred swordsmen, who are horsemen as well. The British Government first came into contact with them in 1839, when Major Billamore's force penetrated into the hill country with the object of punishing the robber tribes for their continued plundering excursions into the low country. Kahan, their chief town, was taken, and a small detachment was sent, under the command of a Bombay officer, Captain Lewis Brown (known afterwards as Kahan Brown), of the 5th Bombay N.I., to occupy it in April, 1840. Notwithstanding the failure of two attempts to relieve him, Brown held out bravely for five months against the Marris, and nobly refused to surrender the fort until the last extremity, and then only after he had secured for himself and his brave comrades a safe retreat with all the honours of war from the Marri chief, Doda Khan. Of course Major (now Sir Robert) Sandeman may, on this occasion succeed—without resorting to extreme measures—in inducing the Marris to restore the cattle which we are told they have just "lifted;" but at all events it is not likely that such things will be allowed to go unpunished in the vicinity of British troops.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BOMBAY MAILS.

THE following communication has been forwarded from A. M. Monteath, Esq., Director General of the Post Office of India, to the Secretary, General Post Office, London:—

SIMLA, August 22, 1879.

SIR,—My telegram of the 21st instant, which is noted below,* will have informed you of the result of the consideration in this country of the question of the proper date for the departure of the mail steamers from Bombay under the new contract.

2. The system of different dates of departure at different seasons has always been found to be a very inconvenient one, and India has submitted to the inconvenience only under the conviction that it is a necessity.

3. The fact that the monsoon allowance in the time table to the steamer from Bombay was 3 days, whereas the corresponding allowance to the steamer from Galle (where all the other Eastern mails converge), was only 2 days, made it impossible for India to claim a fixed date throughout the year without throwing back to an otherwise needless extent the whole Eastern mail. But now that the monsoon allowance to the steamer from Bombay is to be reduced to the Galle standard of 2 days, the special objection will cease to exist. A fixed day of departure from Bombay will be compatible with a fixed day from Galle and all the Australian ports.

4. And I may also mention that especial difficulty was found to exist under the variable date system in meeting the convenience of the several Indian centres of Government and commerce under the new arrangement; indeed, no arrangement could be found which did not involve very serious inconvenience.

5. There is no good reason why London should have not merely a fixed time table date of departure (which all could concede), but a fixed time table date of arrival, seeing that such a result can be accomplished only at excessive inconvenience to India. The time of the arrival of a mail is subject to more or less fluctuation, even when there is a fixed due date, and the alteration of a due date of arrival in London by 2 days during a portion of the year, would not produce nearly the same inconvenience as is found to result in India from a periodical alteration of the date of departure.

6. And apart from this, I believe that it is a just principle, while owning the reasonableness of regulating the outward mail from London with primary reference to the convenience of the British public, that the corresponding regulation of the homeward mail from Bombay should have primary reference to the convenience of the Indian public.—I have, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India.

* Your telegram (of) 31st July, India desires a fixed day (of departure (from) Bombay throughout the year. Friday evening selected. Government concurs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG 8.

THE London season is at an end. The operas and the picture galleries are closed; "the Row" is almost deserted; the Royal Family have betaken themselves to the Isle of Wight; there is a general exodus to the seaside, the Continent, and other holiday resorts; and the papers are discussing the old subject of the costliness of foreign travel, and lamenting over the difficulty of escaping from the inevitable tourist. The Parliamentary Session is also coming rapidly to a close. Ministers have already attended the usual autumnal banquet at the Mansion House; next Wednesday the Ministerial fish dinner will be eaten at Greenwich; and on the following Saturday, or perhaps even on Friday, the prorogation will take place. Last night, or rather early this morning, the last vote in supply was taken, and everything will now be sacrificed that stands in the way of the autumnal holiday. The Bankruptcy Bill was finally abandoned last night; the Corrupt Practices Bill is to be reduced to a mere continuance measure; and the Banking Bill will be curtailed to very small proportions. Sir Julian Goldsmid is very anxious to bring on a debate on Egyptian affairs, and some day next week, when the Appropriation Bill is the order of the day, he may be able to do so; but with this exception, there is not likely to be any more discussions of importance. It seems to be taken as finally settled that there is to be no dissolution this year; so honourable members will be able to abandon themselves to their holiday, free from the anxiety of having to return home shortly to undergo the worry and turmoil of a contested election.

The Irish University Bill has been "rushed" through the Commons with a speed which must have surprised Ministers themselves, who, probably, when they so suddenly resolved to introduce the measure, scarcely had any serious expectation that it would become law this Session. The reason of its success clearly is that the Roman Catholic bishops see that the clauses which the Government consented to introduce in committee for the establishment of money prizes, to be given to students of the new University, will afford a means by which they can secure an instalment of the endowment of denominational colleges which they have so long demanded. The money will be paid to the students, but means will be found by which it will be conveyed into the coffers of the Roman Catholic colleges. The order, therefore, went forth that the Bill was to be accepted as the best concession that could be wrung out of the present Government, but as in no sense a settlement of the question; and the O'Donoghue, who had given notice of opposition to going into committee on the Bill, on the ground that it was not an adequate settlement of the question, withdrew it owing, as he stated, to "representations made to him by sincere friends of Catholic education in Ireland"—these "sincere friends" being, there is no doubt, the Roman Catholic bishops. Mr. Shaw, the Home Rule leader, has been throughout so conciliatory that Mr. Lowther, the Irish Secretary, the *bête noir* of the Home Rulers, was one night so overcome by the brotherly spirit shown to the Government by the Irish members that he spoke of one of the leading Obstructives as "my honourable friend opposite." An attempt was made on Wednesday to introduce a clause sanctioning the payment of "result fees," but as this was a principle which the Government had declared they could not accept in the O'Conor Don's Bill, they were bound to resist it, and it was rejected by 151 to 62. The question, of course, is only temporarily tided over, for no one believes that the Roman Catholics will be satisfied with the concessions made; and the next step will, no doubt, be an agitation for the endowment of Roman Catholic colleges, pure and simple.

On Monday night the thanks of Parliament in both Houses were voted to the Viceroy of India and the officers and men engaged in the Afghan war. The resolution was seconded in the one House by Lord Granville and in the other by Lord Hartington, but they both criticised the introduction of debateable matter into it, by including Lord Lytton's name in the vote; and supported their argument by no less an authority than that of the Premier, who, in 1858, when Lord Canning's name was included in the vote of thanks to the Indian army, protested against "the attempt to smuggle through the House a vote of thanks to Lord Canning," and moved the previous question. Lord Hartington did not follow up his speech to its logical conclusion; but some of his followers were less considerate, and a motion by Major O'Gorman to omit the Viceroy's name found 35 supporters in a house of 185, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson then moved the previous question, which was rejected by 140 to 28. The reasons given for opposing the vote were not very coherent. One described the war as sanguinary and pitiless; another called it a "twopenny halfpenny affair," not worth the thanks of Parliament; a third said it arose out of "a dark conspiracy;" and Sir Patrick O'Brien, with a beautiful mixture of metaphor, said it was "got up as a cloud to cover the tall talk of the Government." The minority who declined to thank Lord Lytton was not entirely made up of Radicals and Home Rulers, for it included two very moderate Liberals, Sir Charles Forster and Mr. Monk, and Mr. Mellor, a very "independent" Conservative. Mr. Gladstone (who has left London for the season), Mr Bright, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Stansfield, and Sir William Harcourt did not vote at all. The greater part of the minority, however, consisted of the members who had so vigorously opposed the flogging clauses in the Army Discipline Bill, which provoked a Conservative writer to remark that according to these gentlemen "the bad soldier must not be whipped, nor the good soldier thanked." One curious incident in connection with the vote was that, as the motion originally stood on the notice paper, there was no mention of Sir Frederick Haines, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to rectify the omission in his speech.

The Government, in endeavouring to conciliate the Irish members, have aroused the wrath of the Scotch. At a morning sitting last Saturday the Government had arranged to take the Scotch University votes; but the Irish members objecting to proceed with them until the Irish University question was settled, the Chancellor of the Exchequer meekly gave way and once more altered the whole arrangement of business to please the Irish dictators. Mr. Grant Duff, coming into the House shortly afterwards, and hearing what had been done, moved the adjournment of the House, spoke in a tone which no one would have expected from an ex-Under Secretary of State, and threatened the Government with a resort on the part of the Scotch members to the tactics of the Irish. The threat is not likely to be carried out, however, for the Scotch members are a long suffering race, and have been accustomed for many years, under Government of both parties, to have their business set aside to suit the convenience of other sections of the House; but it is no wonder that the way in which a few Irish members have this Session ruled the House should have excited their indignation. Sir Stafford Northcote astonished the House last night by roundly saying "I won't"; but this was not in reply to an Irish member but to Mr. Chamberlain. Had he used the same language to the Obstructives at an early period of the Session, some of the discreditable scenes which have disgraced the sittings of the House might have been avoided. His policy has, however, been so uniformly one of surrender that his "I won't" produced as much excitement in the House as the memorable "asking for more" by Oliver Twist caused in Mr. Bumble's domain. An illustration of the angry feeling towards the Irish which has been aroused by the conduct of some of their representatives was given last night by the House of Lords, who rejected by 39 to 16 a bill which had passed the Lower House for permitting the establishment of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, and which was supported by the Government in both Houses. This will be another of the "wrongs of Ireland," of which Parnell and Co. will not fail to make capital.

Among the persons who are said to be getting tired of the present state of things in Parliament is the Speaker, rumours of whose approaching retirement are again current. The duties of the office are becoming every year more onerous, and it is not surprising that Mr. Brand should wish to exchange them for a pension of £4,000 a year, and the dignified retirement of the Upper House to which, as it is, he may at any moment be called by the death of his brother Lord Dacre, now 71 years of age. His successor would, it is supposed, be either Mr. Raikes, Mr. Walpole, or Sir Matthew White Ridley—probably the latter; for Mr. Raikes has not been a success as Deputy Speaker, and Mr. Walpole is almost too old for the post.

The Ennis election, in which Mr. Parnell carried his candidate in spite of the opposition of the priests, has led to a bitter feud among the Home Rulers, which seems likely to absorb their superfluous energies during the recess. Mr. Parnell's assumption of leadership is very distasteful to some members of his party, and Mr. Gray, M. P., has published a letter protesting against Mr. Parnell's new system of importing "carpet baggers" into Ireland to contest Parliamentary seats. He also states that he heard Mr. Parnell the other day speak of those who opposed him as "a cowardly set of Papist rats," but this is contradicted by other Home Rule members who were present on the occasion to which Mr. Gray refers. Mr. Parnell is also reported to have used very disrespectful language at Ennis respecting some of his colleagues, including Mr. Shaw, whom he described as "an old woman, unfit to lead any party." Mr. Parnell denies these charges also, and is going to hold a series of public meetings in Ireland, at which he invites his opponents to meet him.

There was a large gathering of Ministers at the Mansion House on Monday, but those who expected any important revelations of policy, or any information respecting the period of the dissolution of Parliament, were disappointed. Lord Beaconsfield congratulated the citizens on the Berlin Treaty having been "carried into full effect," and declared that its provisions would be found "adequate to any emergency;" and after a very brief reference to the Afghan and the Zulu wars, devoted the rest of his speech to what he himself described as a "lecture" on the causes of agricultural depression, and in refutation of the "p[illegible]us" doctrines recently enunciated by Lord Har[illegible]ton on the subject of the tenure of land. Beaconsfield was of course loudly cheered by the Lord Mayor's guests, but whether his audience knew what he was talking about is doubtful, for a great portion of his lecture consisted of an attempt to prove as an abstract proposition that land can support three persons as easily as one. What he did not say was more important than what he did. There was nothing about a dissolution, nor was there anything in the speeches of his colleagues which gave any hint on the subject. The only oracular deliverance in the Premier's speech was a remark that a long time might elapse before he would have an opportunity of addressing his countrymen again; and people have been puzzling themselves with conjectures whether Lord Beaconsfield simply means that he is not going to speak again until the Lord Mayor's banquet in November; or whether he is not going to speak at the banquet; or whether he is going to retire from the Premiership in favour of Lord Salisbury or some other of his colleagues.

The latest news from Zululand has produced an uneasy feeling that after all the war may not be so nearly over as Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Government believe; and it is feared that Sir Garnet is playing a risky game in sending back so many troops and some of the ablest officers in Natal. Lord Chelmsford, it seems, is becoming quite a hero in South Africa, and it is rumoured that his friends here are going to give him a banquet at Willis's Rooms when he returns home. There have been a number of rumours current lately about Captain Carey; but they all tend in one direction, that the sentence of the court-martial will be set aside—some reports say on the ground of informality, others because the authorities here hold that the charges brought against him were not substantiated.

The law courts have risen for the long vacation, and their contribution towards the filling of the columns of the daily papers will be sadly missed by the sub-editors in the dull season which is close upon us. The Rev. Mr. Newman Hall's divorce case, which has filled several columns daily of late, only finished this afternoon, and ended, as had been foreseen for some time, in a verdict for the petitioner. The behaviour of Mrs. Hall herself in the witness-box told very much against her; and the admission by both herself and Richardson of the constant kissings and endearments that were going on between them, but which they protested meant nothing more, was too preposterous a tale for a jury of men of the world to believe. It appeared, moreover, that after making a formal charge against her husband of adultery with a young woman named Wyatt, Mrs. Hall had no evidence whatever to adduce in support of it, and the charge was withdrawn by her counsel. Sir James Hannen's summing up was strongly against Mrs. Hall, and the jury were only two minutes in arriving at the conclusion that Mr. Hall was entitled to the divorce for which he asked. The case has caused much excitement, and on leaving the court this afternoon, Mr. Hall received what the reporters sometimes call an "ovation" from the crowd assembled in Westminster Hall. He did not preach in his church last Sunday, and will probably now take the opportunity of having his annual holiday before he resumes his duties. Another case which has been at trial in the Common Pleas for seven or eight days, has been adjourned over the long vacation. A surgeon named Nowell, brings an action against his wife's brother, Mr. Williams, for having him confined in a lunatic asylum while he was in fact sane, the reason of his being got out of the way being, he asserts, that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with another man. On the other side it is asserted that this was only one of many delusions from which Nowell suffered, and that he was in fact a dangerous lunatic, and led his wife and family a terrible life. But why it was necessary to make of this case such an "exhaustive" one in more senses than one, is probably best known to the lawyers.

The harvest prospects continue very gloomy The weather, though not so persistently wet as it was a week or two ago, is still unsettled and for the most part cloudy. There is little bright sunshine, and there are occasional storms of great violence. Last Saturday night all the glass houses at Kew Gardens as well as those belonging to Mr. Grant Duff and other gentlemen living in the south western suburbs, were destroyed by the hail which accompanied one of the heaviest thunderstorms we have had for some time. On Monday—the August Bank holiday—the weather, with the exception of a shower in the morning was very fine, and all London turned out into the parks and places of out-door resort about London, or flocked down to the seaside and elsewhere in excursion trains. There has, however, been scarcely any really fine weather since, and in Scotland everything is once more being washed away, while the New York telegrams again forewarn us of further "disturbances." The only consoling fact about the season's weather is that it has been unusually healthy, the death-rate having never been so low since 1860, which was also an unusually wet year.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 27.

THE Civil Service Ball to-night was a most enjoyable entertainment. Cards of invitation had been sent early, and were very freely accepted. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief honoured the Ball with their presence. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till past midnight, the Band of H. M.'s 4th Rifles playing some select dance music. The refreshments were laid out in a large tent adjoining the Council Hall, and the decorations and illuminations produced a most pleasing effect. The arrangements of the committee of management were in every way most satisfactory.

HOW THE ASSETS OF SOME BUBBLE COMPANIES WERE SOLD.

IN a suit brought by Munchersha Bejonjee against Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey and Rahmoobhoy Hubibbhoy, Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court yesterday for a rule nisi for an injunction restraining the second defendant from executing a decree of the court of the 11th October, 1878, against the person or property of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff was sometime ago the liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay, a joint-stock company registered under the provisions of Act 19 of 1857. On the 5th September, 1866, it was resolved that the affairs of the Bank be wound up voluntarily; and liquidators other than the plaintiff were subsequently appointed for the purpose. In 1868, the plaintiff offered to purchase the assets of the Bank on the terms that he should pay the then existing and future debts of the Bank and the cost of continuing the liquidation thereof, and should also pay to the shareholders Rs. 6-8-0 per share. On the 1st May, 1868, the liquidators assigned all the assets to the plaintiff, who was afterwards appointed by the court a liquidator of the Bank in their stead. He now stated that he had no beneficial interest whatever in the purchase, but had made the offer as the nominee and trustee of the present defendants; and that the assignment was made to him only as such nominee. Subsequently to the assignment, that is, on the 23rd May, 1868, the second defendant became a partner with the first defendant in the purchase of the assets of the Bank to the extent of five-sixteenths in the profit and loss thereof. In June, 1878, the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank established a claim against the Alliance Bank of Rs. 11,200, which was confirmed on appeal. On the 16th inst., the plaintiff was permitted by the court to resign his office of liquidator of the Alliance Bank, and Mr. Henry Stead, the agent of the official liquidator of the London Bank, was appointed liquidator in his stead. Mr. Stead was now about to proceed with the winding up of the affairs of the Alliance Bank, and to demand of the plaintiff the amount of the claim of the London Bank and all other sums which the plaintiff was liable to pay under the assignment of the 1st May, 1868. In November, 1874, the second defendant filed a suit in the High Court against the plaintiff and the first defendant, praying, *inter alia*, that they might be ordered to account to him for all monies received in respect of the assets of the Alliance Bank since the 1st May, 1868, &c. In March, 1876, the matters in difference in that suit were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, who by his award directed the plaintiff and the first defendant to pay Rs. 10,000 to the second defendant in full satisfaction of his claims in that suit. In September, 1878, an attempt was made to set aside the award, which, however, was confirmed in the following month, the second defendant undertaking not to set up it as a bar to any claim against him in respect of the claim of the London Bank. On the 11th October, 1878, he obtained a decree against the plaintiff and the first defendant according to the award; but the decree had not been executed. The plaintiff submitted by his plaint that he is entitled to be indemnified by the defendants against the claim of the London Bank and all other claims arising out of the assignment of the 1st May, 1868.

His Lordship granted a rule as applied for, with an interim injunction.

Holloway's Pills.—Disorders of the kidneys, known by deeply-seated pain in the back and scanty secretion of water, can be arrested in their distressing and rapid course by these regulating Pills. Their highly tonic and strengthening properties prevent the impoverishment of the blood and the derangement of circulation, characteristic of kidney disease, and often ending in partial or general dropsy. Experience has proved the almost unvaried success obtained when Holloway's Pills are taken in the earlier stages, and the ease they afford when the complaint is more advanced. They relax the hot and parched skin, overcome the attendant costiveness, induce a copious secretion by the kidneys, and are the harbingers of disease departing, and health returning.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

LATEST FROM KANDAHAR.

SIMLA, AUG. 28.

The Political Officer at Vitakri telegraphs that the Marris have raided Khetrans and Bazdars and looted 1,400 cattle from the former and 600 from the latter. The Bejerans and the Glozanis are concerned, and that great uneasiness is felt among the tribes owing to the rumoured withdrawal of troops.

From Kandahar the deaths by cholera of Sirdars Ali Akbar and Ali Askar Khan, brothers of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, who have recently arrived from Herat, are reported. The epidemic has almost, if not entirely, ceased in both the city and the cantonments. Weather still very warm.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

The anticipations respecting the outturn of the English harvest are most gloomy. It still continues to rain incessantly.

THE GREEK FRONTIER.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

At the sitting of the Greek Frontier Commissioners yesterday the Porte agreed to accept the Protocol of the Berlin Congress as a basis for negotiations.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 .... 116¼
Bar Silver 51¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......... 78
4½ per cent. do. 83¼

Large withdrawals of gold from Bank of England are being made for North America. The sum of about £380,000 has been withrawn to-day.

Arrivals.—Knight Companion and Shakespeare.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, AUG. 28, 9-50 A.M.

Following from Hongkong :—Manilla Mail Saturday 30th.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. In. cnt.		Fort. In. cnt.		Byculla. In. cnt.	
Total previously registered...	53	76	62	25	64	84
27 Wednesday	0	25	......		......	
28 Thursday	......		0	25	0	52
Total......	54	01	62	50	65	36
Fall up to 28th Aug. 1878......	87	38	95	80	93	16
Do. to 28th Aug. 1877......	49	66	39	83	47	3)

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 28.

KARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy and showery; wind W. 4; thermometer 80·2; barometer 29·896. Fall of rain 70 cents.

MANGALORE, (Aug. 27) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., N.W. Fall of rain 40 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-52 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 85; barometer 29·87.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S.W. light; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 15 cents.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 27.

Kurrachee.—River on 23rd, 19 feet against 19 feet 5½ inches last year. Rain Sehwan ·39, Manora ·22, Manghand ·22, Sakro ·20, Tatta ·13, Ghorabari ·10, Jerruck ·03, Kurrachee ·40.

Shikarpore.—River 15 feet 10 in., 5 inches higher than on same date last year.

Hyderabad.—Rain on 17th pretty general, varying from 5 cents to 1 inch. River only 2 inches below last year maximum.

Upper Sind.—Weather cloudy and sultry. Slight rain on 25th inst. In Thul rainfall 50 cents on 17th and 7 cents on 18th. Prospects fair.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 1·09, total 24·21 Transplantation of ice almost completed, other crops excellent.

Panch Mahals.—Rain continues, maximum 3 inches, break wanted; slight fall throughout district.

Kaira.—Rain 2·94, total 20 inches. Crops thriving.

Broach.—Rain 1·68, total 76·75. Kharif crops excellent.

Surat.—Rain 86, total 28·20. Crops healthy.

Khandesh.—Rainfall good; young crops healthy.

Nasik.—Seasonable break in rain. Slight cholera in Sinar and Malegaum.

Thana.—Rain 7·03, total 93·10. Transplantation of crops almost completed.

Kolaba.—(Bombay) Rain 5·48, total 53·76, being 2·97 below average. Average of abnormal temperature 2° cool.

Kolaba.—(Week ending 25th inst.) Rain at Alibag 8·45, total 66·21.

Ratnagiri.—(Week ending 19th inst.) Rain 12·08, total 72·71; fall general. Crops good; early crops of nachni and saul in ears; the latter fit to be reaped.

Poona.—(Week ending 24th inst.) Rainfall maximum Mawal 1·86, minimum Purandhar ·64.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 3·59; fall general. State of crops good in 4 talukas, in rest bajri plants have turned yellow owing to excessive fall. Mung and other early crops damaged in 2 and injury by rats in parts of 3 talukas.

Sholapur.—Rain general, and at places excessive; crops damaged thereby.

Satara.—Rain ·89, total 32·70; light showers in all talukas. Crops slightly improved by break in weather.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum Badami 2·23, minimum Indi ·38, fall general. Crops good, but being damaged by rats; cotton sowing continues.

Belgaum.—Prospects good. Rain general.

Dharwar.—Rain average 1·71. Early crops good; break much desired.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 4·90; total 102·39; maximum Kumta 13·88, minimum Haliial 1·88. Early rice crop coming into ear at Karwar.

Rajkot.—Rain ·88, total 22·10. Prospects very good.

Wadhwan.—Rain ·83, total 13·21. Fever prevails; prospects good.

Baroda.—Rain 4·12, total 40.61. Prices generally falling

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 23.

(As taken at 10 A. M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for preceding 24 hours.	Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·646	+052	94·3	+4·5	82·1	58	— 6	E	3	3	...
Kurrachee	29·693	+026	87·0	+2·0	78·9	69	0	S W	18	6	0·09
Deesa	29·806	+037	81·2	+1·0	75·7	77	+ 1	S W	10	9	...
Rajkot ..	29·766	+028	82·1	0	75·1	71	— 4	W	9	8	0·28
Surat	29·770	+028	82·6	—1·0	78·5	83	+ 2	S W	7	10	...
Bombay...	29·828	—001	78·5	+2·0	77·5	95	0	N N W	12	10	1·59
Goa*	29·859	+008	79·0	—0·5	77·0	91	+ 2	W	9	9	1·34
Akola......	29·780	+028	79·7	—1·0	73·6	74	+ 3	W N W	10	10	...
Belgaum..	29·906	—004	69·4	—1·0	68·6	96	+ 4	W N W	7	10	0·09

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Passing showers during day.
Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; fine weather with passing clouds.
Rajkot—Passing temporary showers; passing showers during day.
Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.
Bombay—Overcast; passing showers during day.
Goa*—Sultry.
Akola—Overcast; severe nor-wester, with rain.
Belgaum—Overcast with rain; dark gloomy weather.
* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

BOMBAY, 27th August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·708
Temperature of the Air .... 80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·5
Dew Point .... 76·6
Relative humidity of Air .... ·893
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10). 5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)...... 83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ... 76·0
General Direction of Wind...... SW, SSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours } From midnight 328
Fall of Rain .... } to midnight. 0·25
Total fall during the month .... 20·98
" " year .... 54·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Aug. 0·03

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......1s. 7 13-16d. per Re.	
Ditto 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
France 3 ,,	,, ...2·12	,,

THE Corporation did not arrive at a conclusion on the assessment question yesterday, the speeches occupying so much time that the discussion had to be adjourned. The speakers yesterday were Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Mr. Bapty, Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in favour of the resolution moved by Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass at a former meeting, for the appointment of a Committee of inquiry, and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Bomonjee Master, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and Sir F. Souter against it.

A TELEGRAM reporting on the state of the crops in the Berars, from the Commissioner H. A. D., dated Amraoti, August 28th, says :—"Cotton locally affected by incessant rain, but still generally thriving well."

THE hearing of the charges against Fortune *alias* Rochester, *alias* Elliott, was resumed on Wednesday last; and after the examination of a number of witnesses he was committed to take his trial at the Poona Criminal Sessions before Mr. Justice Newnham on Saturday next.

ON the subject of the new rules for the admission of natives to the Civil Service, a writer in the *Madras Times* says the Brahmins and others of the higher and educated classes will, of course, approve of the proceeding, because they are the very persons likely to be appointed; "but what about the great mass of the people, the ryots, the tradesmen, the artisans and others, who can never hope to benefit by these privileges? These will be affected by the new order of things only by being placed under their fellow-countrymen instead of under Europeans. Will they rejoice at the Secretary of State's announcement? Far from it. To the mass of the people, the best friend is the European. If the votes of the mass of the population were taken, it would be found that they are largely in favour of Europeans, as against their own countrymen, as their rulers. Not a single native official of any grade whatsoever would exist, if the mass of the people had their own way. The people have far more confidence in a European judge, a European collector, a European munsiff, in fact, in a European anything than in one of their own countrymen. To substitute natives for Europeans is, in the opinion of the people, to write largely over the portals of Government, 'Abandon hope, ye people.'"

THE Goa Government have resolved to sell the villages of Assolna, Velim and Ambolim which are the property of the Crown.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Portugal has been pleased to confer honorary titles on the following gentlemen :—The Governor General of Goa, Count; His Grace the Archbishop, Grand Cross of Christ; Lord Lytton, Grand Cross of Conceição; Senhor Edwardo di Balsemao, Chief Secretary of Goa, Vice Count; Senhor Joaquim Mourao, Baron.

THE Criminal Sessions of the High Court, N.-W. P., which began on the 21st and terminated on the 23rd instant, were of additional interest, owing to the fact that Mr. Justice Straight made his *début* as a criminal judge presiding over a trial by jury. The *Pioneer* states that one or two matters of minor detail in the learned judge's ruling are considered open to question. "An Indian judge of larger experience, perhaps, would hardly have allowed the objection, made by the accused's counsel, against two officers of the army, a colonel and a major, sitting on the jury empanelled to try a *soi disant* European British subject, Baptist by name. As peremptory challenges are not allowed by the High Courts Criminal Procedure Act, out of Presidency towns, Mr. Chatterji, who defended Baptist, was called upon to show cause why the officers should not be jurors; and *faute de mieux* he suggested that they were not the 'peers of the prisoner.' Now, assuming the expedience of falling back upon the Great Charter for reasons why the services of two willing and intelligent gentlemen should ever be declined—Indian juries, as a rule, are not too remarkable for common-sense—it is difficult to see how the principle of 'trial by peers' really applies to this particular case. A man's peers' for judicial purposes, include his social superiors as well as his equals. The principle of peers applied in detail would lead in this country to all kinds of inconvenient absurdities. In accordance with it no native could sit on a jury trying a European. But it is settled in the High Court now that, except under very special circumstances, a native who understands English, *can* be a member of a jury trying any prisoner, of whatever nationality."

THE order lately published by the Goa Government, cancelling the fee for visits and consultation to the medical practitioners who are paid by the village communities, has given entire satisfaction to the people, and especially the poor for whose sake the appointments were created.

WE reproduce to-day an interesting letter from a special correspondent whom the *Civil and Military Gazette* recently sent to Srinagar, on the condition of Kashmir. The correspondent describes the difficulties in the way of rapid importation of grain into the country, which are certainly very great, and adds :—"Such being the conditions under which the relief of the existing distress has to be accomplished, I must hesitate to endorse the charges of apathy and indifference brought against the Maharaja. That he has done all that might have been done I am not prepared to say, but, on the other hand, as yet I have seen but little that tends to show that he has neglected the interests of his people." Energetic efforts are apparently being made now at any rate to get grain into the country, and we are glad to see from the concluding paragraph of the letter that there has been a marked improvement in the aspect of the people, though the pressure of famine is still heavily felt.

THE *Statesman* does not approve of the project of the Bombay Government for getting out a skilled potter from London to teach pottery to the pupils of the Bombay School of Art, and is rather hard on Major Mant in this connection. He writes :—"Can anything more fatal be imagined? Mr. Terry has endeavoured to revive an indigenous art. It is now to be improved by Lambeth, where art productions, beautiful as they are, are of a totally different character. It was at one time, we can assure our readers, contemplated to get one expert from Lambeth, and another one from Japan. Between two such opposite types of art, where would Sind pottery have been, and what would have been the mongrel result? When, however, we say that the present head of the School of Art in Bombay is the gallant officer who adorned (save the mark!) the Calcutta Town Hall for the ball to the Prince of Wales, putting the pillars into frills of pink, white, and blue muslin, and turning the ceiling into a firmament of blue gauze fringes spangled with tinsel stars, we have said all that is necessary to show the probable future in store for Bombay art manufacture." Mr. Chisholm, Government Architect at Madras, has succeeded in turning out some very beautiful specimens of pottery.

A CALCUTTA paper remarks that the *Times of India* seems to have turned upon itself almost savagely in the matter of Mr. John Bright and India. The *Patriot* devotes a leader to the subject, and says the Bombay journal has lost its mind on the prospect of the natives of this country actually getting a footing in the Civil Service. The *Indian Daily News* suggests that "the explanation perhaps is not in the *Times of India* 'losing its mind,' but from its not having in this case, a mind to lose."

THE statue of Lord Northbrook, purchased by public subscription, has arrived in Calcutta and is to be put up opposite the chief entrance of the High Court. It is expected that Sir S. Bayley will unveil the statue on the 22nd September, when he will pay a short visit to Calcutta on his return from Eastern Bengal.

ACCORDING to recent advices from Nepal, dated 12th instant, cholera is prevalent in and about Khatmandoo. There has been a total rainfall of 40 inches, and agricultural prospects are fair.

THE *Indian Daily News* of Tuesday states :—Just as we are going to press, we hear that the British Resident at Mandalay has hauled down his flag and left the city.

ANOTHER divorce suit has been occupying the Recorder of Rangoon's time for several days. The parties this time are civil, not military.

THE *Englishman* is of opinion that there is one measure without which no sound scheme of Indian military organization will be complete—the abolition of the Staff Corps. "The inconveniences and anomalies which were long ago foreseen are now felt in all their strength. We need not do more than remark on the initial absurdity of the nominal division into Presidential corps, through which it is possible for a Bengal Staff Corps officer to be employed in repairing court-houses in Bombay, while a member of the Madras Staff Corps may be catching thieves in the Panjab or trying them in Assam. The nett result of the system is that we have an army of field officers, of whom a large proportion are about as capable of drilling a company of soldiers as they are of writing a treatise on the Integral Calculus or describing the evolutions performed in the Battle of the Books."

A WRITER in the *Madras Times* tells an amusing story of Sir Richard Temple :—"During the flying visit of the present Governor of Bombay to this Presidency, he went to see the town of Pondicherry. It was arranged that he should drive in with the Sub-Collector from Cuddalore early in the morning and return at night. At daybreak the baronet was stirring; and amid the twilight, while making his toilet, he made serious enquiry of his host whether he (Sir R. T.) should wear his 'Orders' or not during his short visit to the French port. The host opined that as the visit was purely a private one, the 'Orders' were unnecessary, especially as the party would return the same day. 'Yes, but I will wear them,' said the already-mind-made-up baronet 'they'll like it, they'll take it for a compliment' So that matter was disposed of. Sir Richard, suppressing all personal feeling, decided to wear his Orders simply to gratify the French of Pondicherry. And yet some people say he is a vain man! The Aide de camp, a certain Captain R. . . . . C. . . . . had his master's command to bring the 'Orders' with him to Pondicherry, and when the party were all on the point of starting, Sir Richard, still thoughtful for the French, cried out 'C. . . . . have you got my Orders?' C. . . . . replied that he had. 'Are you quite sure?' Yes, he was quite sure. 'Where are they?' They were in the bag. 'I'd like to see them,' said the baronet, and see them he did. 'Ah,' said he, as the party drove off, 'You see I served under Lord Lawrence for some years, and his motto always was "Verify, verify, verify"; I have caught something of his spirit, and you see I have verified, and now my mind's at rest.' Thus, did Lord Lawrence's obedient pupil proceed to gratify the French desire for seeing brilliant 'Orders' on a distinguished officer of the British Government."

AN enterprising schoolmaster bearing the euphonious name of Goffin has been illustrating the meaning of the old phrase, "too clever by half." He is, or was the head master of a large metropolitan school, called the United Westminster School, and the Science and Art Department lately suspended his certificate as a teacher of science and refused the grant for his school, on the ground that he had by some means obtained a knowledge of the papers to be set by the examiners and had "crammed" his pupils so accurately that an enormous proportion of them passed. It was also alleged that the registers of the attendance of his pupils had been falsified by Mr. Goffin and his teachers in order to obtain a larger grant from the Department than his school was entitled to. The case was taken up by the School Teachers' Committee, which is rapidly becoming an influential body, and having brought pressure to bear on Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir Sydney Waterlow, the House of Commons was induced to consent to the appointment of a select committee, to enquire into the matter. Mr. Goffin appeared before the committee, and boldly asserted his innocence of the charges made against him, which he attributed to the malice of the officials of the Science and Art Department; but unfortunately for the supposed victim of official spite, one of the boys who had been examined was brought forward as a witness, and proved the whole case against Mr. Goffin. The committee then refused to hear any further evidence, and reported to the House that the charges had been proved, adding the remark that "fraud thus reduced to a system, and almost elevated to the dignity of an art, requires the immediate attention of the Education Department, with a view to the adoption of such further precautions as will prevent a repetition of these disgraceful practices." The most curious feature in the affair is that Mr. Goffin appears to have been pursuing these same practices, which were of course very lucrative to him, for some time; and that successive examiners, when they found this gentleman's pupils giving almost identical answers to certain questions, should not have suspected that all was not right, tends to throw discredit on the whole system of examinations as at present conducted, unless some satisfactory explanation can be given of this apparent neglect.

THE project of bridging the English Channel is once more revived. M. Verard de St. Anne, who proposed some years ago the construction of a viaduct across the Straits of Dover, thinks that as the tunnel scheme has now been demonstrated to be, if not impossible, more difficult than was supposed, is again urging the superior claims of his scheme for abolishing the channel passage, and announces that he is shortly coming to England to explain the project and enlist the aid of capitalists. He proposes to span the Channel by a viaduct from Cape Grisnez to Folkestone, making the Varne Rock, which is about 12½ miles from Cape Grisnez and a little over 9 miles from Folkestone, a sort of natural half way resting place, and, in conjunction with its neighbour, the Calbant Reef, to use it not only as the foundation for a portion of the viaduct, but for the construction of a port in which vessels of the greatest tonnage may take refuge from storms. In reducing the depth of water in those places where he will have to construct his columns, M. de St. Anne proposes to employ the method adopted in forming the Cherbourg breakwater—that of dropping huge masses of rock into the sea, and consolidating them by means of Roman cement. As he does not propose to have anywhere a greater span than 220 yards, it would be necessary to construct at least 175 of these blocks of masonry on which to build his columns. As to the viaduct itself he proposes to employ three systems. At the extremities and at the Varne Rock, where the water is shallow, he would place solid stone arches; these would be followed by the girder-bridge system, and to span the deep water he would employ the tubular bridge system as applied by Robert Stephenson in the construction of the Menai Bridge. The viaduct would be about 120 feet above the level of the sea, and the French Admiralty are said to have informed M. de St, Anne that with a structure of this height, and with the span already mentioned, there would be no danger to the largest sailing vessels beating up or down Channel. The cost M. de St. Anne puts down at £12,000,000, and £10,000 would, he declares, suffice for experiments and preliminary expenses. But of course all estimates of the cost of such an enterprise must be purely conjectural; and as in the case of the tunnel project, it is difficult to see how the undertaking could ever be commercially successful. As to its practicability, so many apparently impossible feats in the way of engineering have been accomplished, that there seems no valid reason for scepticism as regards this proposed Channel Bridge. Perhaps some day we shall be able to travel by express train from Bombay to London.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

THERE appears to be some chance of the Rumpa rebellion being brought to a close at last. The *Madras Mail* states :—"The latest news from the Godavery district is more satisfactory. The rebels have been hemmed in on all sides, and over fifty of Chendriah's followers have been captured together with a good deal of their ill-gotten property, and sent to Narsapatam. An attempt which some of the rebels made to escape across the Godavery into the Nizam's country was frustrated, and it is anticipated now that they find themselves pretty well surrounded by the military and the police, they will soon give in, and possibly aid in the capture of the ring-leaders of the rebellion. Colonel Drever, the Acting Inspector General of Police, who has been superintending the operations of the Police on the spot during the last two months, is returning to Madras by an early steamer. It may be hoped, therefore, that we are coming to the tail-end of the Rumpa rebellion."

CHEAP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

A CORRESPONDENT called attention the other day to the rates for telegraphing paid in New Zealand in comparison with those charged in India. He might have extended this comparison to Press messages with advantage. Here in India Press messages are sent by telegraph at the rate of Re. 1 for twenty-four words, and no reduction is made for long messages. Messages, in fact, are limited to 200 words, so that however much Mr. Gladstone or Mr. John Bright might desire to have one of their speeches telegraphed verbatim to Madras or Calcutta, the Indian Government would be compelled to confess that they were unequal to undertake the task of transmitting it, without they were allowed their own time wherein to do the work. We would ask if this is a state of things creditable to the Indian Telegraph Department? They manage these things very much better in Australia. In the colony of Victoria the Press rates are one and sixpence for 100 words, and sixpence for every extra 50 words. A Press message of 200 words can, therefore, be sent anywhere in the colony for two shillings and sixpence, while in India a message of the same length would cost between Rs. 8 and Rs. 9, or, taking the rupee as worth 2 shillings, about eight times the rate charged for Press messages in the colonies. It is simply amazing that the official mind in India will not understand that the way to make the telegraph lines pay is to get the public to use them freely, and that the way to encourage the public to use the lines freely is to have a low tariff of charges. So long as the Indian Government make telegraphing an expensive luxury, the lines will not pay. The object of the Government should be to make the lines serviceable to the public generally, and this can only be done by bringing telegraphy within the means of the masses. In Australia, the wages of a working man range from 6s. to 10s. a day. The cost of a telegraphic message is 1s. for ten words; the cost of travelling by railway is a little over one penny per mile. The use of the telegraph lines and railways is thus placed within the reach of the poorest members of the community. In India a labourer's wage averages about 4 annas a day. How can such a man afford to use freely the telegraph lines and railways which the Government have constructed for his convenience? When the Government of India condescend to do business in annas and pies, instead of rupees, then, and not till then, will they begin to understand how to meet the requirements of the masses of the people of this country, in the shape of a cheap means of communication, whether by post, telegraph, or railway.—*Madras Mail.*

A LUCKY ESCAPE.—A woman, while in the act of crossing the line of Railway on the Madras beach, on Monday last, accidentally fell between the rails, and before she had time to get up, an engine and two trucks, which were approaching, passed over her. When picked up, however, she was found to have escaped unhurt.

PERFECTION.—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer (the genuine only in pink paper wrappers) never fails to restore Grey Hair to its youthful colour, imparting to it new life, growth and lustrous beauty. Its action is certain and thorough, quickly banishing greyness. It is not a dye. It ever proves itself the natural strengthener of the Hair. Its superiority and excellence are established throughout the world.—Sold by Treacher & Co., Bolton & Co., D. Fernandez & Co., and Hajee Moledina Jooanb, Bombay; Smith, Stanistreet & Co. and R. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; DeBoaux & Co., Madras; J. L. Lyell and Shrieffs & Co., Allahabad; E. Plomer and Co., Simla and Lahore; J. Maitland & Co., Colombo; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee and Son, Ahmednagar and dealers in towns.—[ADVT.]

BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bandarthis evening (weather permitting) :—

March..
Overture ....Barber of Seville ....Rossini.
Quadrille......Trebizonde ....Offenbach.
Selection....H. M. S. Pinafore ....Sullivan.
Waltzes ....Hochzeitsreigen ....Gung'l.
Galop ......Now here, now there................Faust.

ASSAULT.—A Hindu, named Bajee Lannajee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, for assaulting Baya, woman

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Jankee, who committed suicide by opium. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Yesterday, a Hindu, named Narrayen Hurry, was committed by Mr. Nana Morojee for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with administering poison to his wife.

THE JOINT-JUDGE OF THANA.—The office of Joint-Judge of Thana, about to be vacated by Mr. Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, will, says the *Jam-e-Jamshed*, be conferred not upon a European, but a native—either a barrister or a pleader. Probably the wish is father to the thought.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the *morgue*, Kammathipura, on view of the body of Shaik Ahmed Shaik Curreem, a fireman on board the steam ship Rydal Hall, who died from injuries sustained whilst assisting in removing a derrick on board that vessel. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another Coroner's inquest was also held yesterday at Upper Mahim on view of the body of Bajee Bandoo, a toddy drawer, whose death was caused from an accidental fall from a toddy-tree on the evening previous. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE CULPABLE HOMICIDE CASE.—On Wednesday last Tookaram Cooso was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with causing the death of Baijee, woman on the 22nd instant. The evidence which was adduced was similar to that given before the Coroner, and the case was adjourned for the hearing of the medical evidence.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, six Hindu and Mahomedan lads were convicted by Mr. W. Webb on charges of theft, and were sentenced to receive stripes. They had all been punished in a similar manner on previous occasions. The Magistrate said that owing to the crowded state of the Sassoon Reformatory he could not send them there.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 18th August was Rs. 56,56,532; add silver received during the week, Rs. 2,60,669. The sum of Rs. 7,02,148 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 52,15,053. There is in addition bullion valued at Rs. 28,47,352 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th August, was 472, being 39 less than in the previous week, 127 less than the total of the week ending 27th August, 1878, and 30 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 291 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 36·31. There were 161 deaths from remittent fever, being 11 less than in the previous week and 20 less than in the same period last year. There were 17 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 27 in the week previous. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhoea and dysentery were last week 32, 23, and 26 respectively, as compared with 58, 42, and 39 last year. The following remark is appended by the Health Officer to his return :—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable."

PARSEE HOLIDAYS.—A supplemental petition signed by Parsee special and common jurors, members of the bar, solicitors, &c., was last week presented to the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court, praying that the courts be closed on the Pateti, Naoroz, and Khordadsal holidays, which usually fall during the September Sessions, when it is very inconvenient for Parsee jurors and others to attend the court, these being their most important holidays. Last year the petitioners were informed that they were rather late in their application. They now trust that their prayer will be granted, as the courts are closed on Christian, Hindu, and even Mahomedan holidays; and there is no reason why the same indulgence should not be extended to the Parsees.

MURDER AT POONA.—The body of the woman of the Sonar caste has been found by the police in the river near Yerroda village. Our readers will remember that in Monday's issue we mentioned that she had been taken away from her house in the city, and that she had Rs. 250 worth of ornaments on her person. Her body was found tied in a bundle. She had evidently been murdered for the sake of her ornaments.—*Deccan Herald.*

SINDIA AT INDORE.—A grand dinner party was given in the Indore palace in honour of the Maharaja Sindia during his visit, and at its conclusion valuable presents of cloth and jewellery were made to him by his host. Two horses and an elephant with ornaments of gold and silver were amongst the presents. The sirdars of Gwalior also received presents. On the 17th instant the Maharaja Sindia was entertained at dinner by Sir Kasurao Dada Holkar, K. C. S. I., His Highness' brother, and in the evening he paid a visit to the new palace which is in course of erection, and which, when completed, it is estimated, will cost between 30 and 40 lacs of rupees. On his return to Lall Baugh he found that a grand illumination of the palace had been made in his honour. On the 18th the Maharaja Sindia departed for Ujjin, where he is expected to remain for a week or two. His object in going to Malwa is not actually known; but it is rumoured that it is in connection with his possessions in Malwa.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BANGALORE, Captain C. Fraser, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the Europe Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut Lee Baleman	Mr J Nicholson
Mr + Jones	Lieut E B Anderson
Mr W Weaner	Lieut L C Jackson.

FOR BRINDISI.

Dr S C Mackenzie	Rev W J Rowland
Mr G I Nicholls	Mr Chars. H Hill
Lieut Col Elliott	Mr D C Macnabb
Mr N C Crampton & 2 infants	Mr Jas. Halliday.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr E Balli	Mr A Bertrand..

FOR ADEN—Mr J Watts.

THE MURDER AT LOWER MAHIM.

THE four prisoners implicated in this murder were yesterday examined before Mr. W. Webb, at the Girgaon Police Court. Mr. R. V. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution. On the prisoners being committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, prisoner No. 1 said—I have not committed the offence. On the 4th instant I was at Bassein. I was living for fifteen days at the house of Bhow Ali Baker. One Pandoo Patel, a Bhundaree, who keeps a shop in the neighbourhood, would say that I was at Bassein during that time. One Bawa, who lives close to the house where I lived, also knows that I was there for that time. On the 15th instant I left the place and went to Andaree to Gopalji Patel's house, I was there for one night. I came down to Bombay from that place. I did not go to Mahim. I will produce proofs that I had visited all these places. I had gone to Mahim some two months ago.

The other prisoners declined to make any statements.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Office, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik presiding.

ASSESSMENT.

The Corporation further considered Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass's motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this city liable to Municipal taxes. The resolution ran :—

"That it is desirable that a Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed to enquire into the present system of assessment of properties in this city liable to Municipal taxes, viz :—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., Dr. Blaney, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Mr Gostling, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. J. Bapty, the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Mr. Bomonjee P. Master, Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Mr. R. M. Savani, Mr. M. N. Banajee, Mr. Homejee C. Dady, and Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundass."

A letter was submitted from the Commissioner, forwarding a report by the Assessor (Mr. Hutchinson) on Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundass's statement that wrong assessments of property had been made in particular instances. The letter and the report (which was of great length) had been printed and circulated, as also had a long reply from Mr. Goculdas to Mr. Hutchinson.

The Commissioner's letter was as follows :—

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1879.

To the Clerk, Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith the report of the Assessor on the alleged instances of under-assessment brought to the notice of the Corporation at their meeting of the 28th ultimo, and on 11 other cases which were brought to my notice subsequently by the same gentleman.

I cannot allow that the cases adduced by Mr. Goculdas are "glaring instances of under-assessment," but if the Corporation should be of a different opinion I would suggest that all the instances of under-assessment already adduced by Mr. Goculdas, with any others that he may still have to bring forward, be laid before a Sub-Committee of the Corporation, and if the Sub-Committee, after due inquiry, are of opinion that the assessments can and should be increased, I propose to instruct the Assessor to adopt the assessments thus revised, leaving the owners of the buildings assessed to appeal to the proper appellate authority, the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The results will show whether or not the existing assessments in the cases under consideration are too low.

Very few members of the Corporation probably are aware of the practical difficulty of fairly assessing properties in Bombay, and I am far from sanguine that the results of the Sub Committee's proceedings will prove conclusively whether or not the Assessing Department has performed its duties satisfactorily.

If the assessments generally are not what they ought to be,—which I am not prepared to admit,—the remedy, in my opinion, lies in the maintenance of a more efficient establishment under the supervision of the Assessor; and in order to finally settle the question I would repeat what has been urged on previous occasions, that what is required to secure a proper system of assessment is a more highly paid staff of inspectors or a few additional assistants.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Before resuming the discussion, the Chairman said he had received an anonymous communication relating to this matter. All he could say was that he should take no notice of any anonymous communications whatsoever (Hear, hear, hear, hear.) Whether they were in favour of any individual serving on the Corporation, it was all the same to him. Such communications would invariably be sent into the waste paper basket, which was their proper place. (Hear, hear.) If any person in Bombay felt himself aggrieved by any Municipal officer, high or low, or by the action of the Corporation in its corporate capacity, his proper course was to write in his own name and seek redress. (Hear, hear.) If he had not the courage of his convictions he deserved no redress, and he (the Chairman) trusted the Corporation would not give it to him. (Applause.)

Mr. Janardhun Gopal said it appeared to him that the mover of the resolution, and the Assessor, in their zeal to contradict each other, had made use of language which was not creditable to either of them. The Assessor had taken Mr. Goculdass's proposition in a personal light, as a personal matter, as if the object of the proposed Committee was to inquire into the conduct of the Assessor's office. He thought that was not the spirit in which the proposal was brought before the Corporation. The main point had not been dissented from either by the Assessor or the Municipal Commissioner. As he understood it, Mr. Goculdas's object was to suggest to the Corporation the desirability of appointing a Committee in order to inquire whether or not the principle upon which the system of assessment is based is in any way faulty. (Hear, hear.) He thought there ought to be a Committee appointed, and that the Municipal Commissioner should be appointed, an *ex-officio* member of it, because he had power to obtain the necessary information as to the value of properties. It would be necessary to the success of the inquiry that the Committee and the Department should work in unison or he was afraid the labours of the Committee would be of no avail. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Bapty supported the resolution, and said he thought an inquiry was much needed, because he considered the assessments were manifestly low, particularly in the case of some of the mills. Some mills were handicapped by the assessment to the tune of three to one as compared to others; and he asked the Corporation if that was a fair system of assessment. There were many glaring instances of unfair assessment in the case of private properties. Treacher & Co.'s shop at Byculla was assessed at Rs. 15,000 a year or 15 per cent on the cost of the building, while Shamjee Raghowjee's mill, which cost three times as much to build, was assessed at Rs. 6,000 per annum. They might take his own case. He had added to and deducted from his place over and over again, without any change being made in the assessment. (Hear, hear, and applause.) There could not be a more glaring instance of deficiency in the Assessment Department. There was laxity in the department, which ought to be inquired into. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said it seemed to him that there were unequal assessments in the city, and if they went by common repute there was glaring dishonesty on the part of some of the employés of the Assessment Department, and there was necessity shown for investigation. The only question was, who would undertake to do it.

Mr. Bapty said he would give six hours a day to it.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—And I shall be prepared to give a few hours a day to it.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy added that he thought the Commissioner alone would be able to do the work satisfactorily.

Mr. Bomonjee Master remarked that it was curious Mr. Goculdass had not, during his progress through the city in search of cases of unequal assessment, found some cases of over-assessment. His own idea was that it was more common to find properties over-assessed than under-assessed; in fact, for every dozen cases of under-assessment, there were three dozen cases of over-assessment. (No.) Assessment of property was a most difficult matter; if six persons assessed one property, they would probably come to six different conclusions. Mr. Hutchinson's duties were of a very peculiar nature, and they must make every allowance for him. Mr. Hutchinson had complained year after year of an insufficient staff, and though they had not given him the additional assistance he asked for, charges were brought against his department of negligence. That did not seem to him quite fair. (Hear, hear.) A fresh revision of assessment with an extra staff, for which the Town Council had voted Rs. 5,000, was shortly to be carried out, and he would suggest that the question of the appointment of a Committee should be left in abeyance till this revision was completed. (Applause.) They would be able to tell then whether, with an efficient staff, the Assessment Department could give them satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jamsetjee Kapadia strongly approved of Mr. Goculdass motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee also supported the resolution. On the point of the insufficiency of the Assessor's staff of assistants, Mr. Nowrojee pointed out that the cost of the Assessment Department was close on Rs. 50,000 a year, and argued that surely that was sufficient to provide a good and efficient staff. Whether the amount was distributed unfairly or unequally or not, was a matter which he left to the Committee to judge and report upon after careful inquiry (Applause.)

The Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee failed to see how a Committee of the kind proposed could work to any advantage. He begged the Corporation not to put themselves in a false position by constituting themselves a tribunal to judge whether people are under-assessed or over assessed. That was the duty of the Municipal Commissioner. As to the principle on which the system of assessment was based, that was laid down in the Act. If they wished to appoint a Committee, as a fresh revision of the assessment was about to be undertaken, they might name a Committee, before whom all the returns that would be submitted in connection with the revision might go, and who might inquire into any special cases that they thought needed inquiry. There were no doubt cases of under-assessment and over-assessment; but they could not be helped. If any one of the sixty-four members of the Corporation was appointed Assessor, he undertook to say that there would be as many cases of under-assessment and over-assessment under him as there were under Mr. Hutchinson. (Applause.)

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said that in appointing such a Committee as was proposed by Mr. Jugmohundass, with the object stated, they would not be acting according to law, which constituted the Municipal Commissioner the authority by whom questions of assessment should be decided. (Hear, hear.) It was not fair that the Commissioner should be shelved and a Committee appointed to sit in judgment on him. They might as well appoint Committees to inquire into every case of complaint against the working of any and every branch of the Municipality. (Applause.) He hoped the Assessor would not be induced by the present outcry about under-assessments, to swell the assessments, which would entail much hardship upon many people.

Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee said the Commissioner and the Assessor had both suggested the appointment of a Committee. He wished to ask the Commissioner what sort of a Committee he wanted.

Mr. Grant said he was glad of an opportunity of answering the question. In a former report he had advocated the appointment of a Committee and Mr. Hutchinson had done so in half-a-dozen reports. What he intended was that a Committee of the Corporation might decide the question—if they possibly could, and he thought it was very easy—as to whether the falling off was actually due to depreciation of property or to bad assessments. He thought that could be done very well without the Committee going into the system or into any other questions. They might trace one property, or a dozen, or a hundred, from year to year up to the present time, and they could then say whether they considered the present assessment, as compared to the original one, was light or not, and also whether depreciation of property had occurred to a corresponding extent.

Sir F. Souter entirely concurred in the remarks made by the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Shantaram Narayen. He regretted that a charge of corruption and dishonesty had been brought against the employés of the Assessment Department by one of the speakers. Such a charge was premature and ungenerous. It was a glorious law with Englishmen that no person could be considered guilty until guilt had been proved against him; and he thought it would have been quite time enough to make such a statement after a full inquiry by which it should be proved that corruption and dishonesty did exist in the department. (Applause.) He thought the Corporation would agree with him that such a statement was most improper. It must have been extremely painful to the head of the Assessment Department, and an annoyance to the Commissioner himself, and he thought the gentleman who had made the charge must be sorry for it.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy said he had not brought any charge against anybody.

Sir F. Souter said if he had misunderstood Mr. Dadabhoy, he would withdraw the remarks he had just made. He had certainly understood that Mr. Hormusjee brought a charge of corruption and dishonesty against the subordinates of the department.

At this point, it being ten minutes past five, the Corporation adjourned.

AMUSING TIGER SHOOTING ADVENTURE AT MAHABALESHVAR.

MAHABALESHVAR, May 25.

DEAR BOB,—I honestly meant to have finished the account of our journey up here, but other things have driven it all out of my head; and it must wait until we go down again. So also must all description of this pretty place, except such as bears on an adventure I have had, a true, real, unprecedented adventure, which might be put into a novel. It happened three days ago, and this was the way of it. Colonel N—— and I were just going out botanizing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when an excited savage, in a soiled brown jumper, run up to Colonel N—— and with a deal of gesticulation said something in Hindustanee. Colonel N—— then turning to me explained the substance as follows :—"This man," said he, "is a shikarry whom I used to employ. He has just come in to say that a tiger has killed a cow hard by a spring not three miles out, and he wants you to sit up over the Kill (as it is called) to-night. He says that it's ten to one you get the tiger, which in these dry days is sure to come back, either to feed or to drink, or both. It's a moonlight night, too, and as you will not get such a chance again up here, I advise you to go." Here the shikarry broke in with more words and gesticulations, which, being translated, meant that he had already got a platform of boughs and leaves, called a *mandwa*, prepared in an adjacent tree, and that I was to be up in it before dark, so as not to disturb the forest. I need hardly say I closed with the offer, and the man, looking pleased at my assent, trotted off, saying he'd come back for me at past 6. Colonel N—— and I immediately returned in doors to see to getting the guns ready, and for me to eat some dinner. I wanted Colonel N—— to come and help kill the tiger, but he excused himself, saying he would be in the way, as that I and Nuthoo, the shikarry, would fill the platform. He, however, insisted on my taking his 12 bore double rifle, rather pooh-poohing my express for shooting at close quarters. Besides, he said, Nuthoo would carry it, and it was best to have two guns. He then showed me how to paste thin strips of white paper down between the barrels of the rifles, the better to sight a beast in the dark. Nuthoo was punctual, and at ½ to 7 we sallied forth, Colonel N—— coming with us to drive back the trap. A half-hour's drive up and down hill brought us to a point on the road, which Nuthoo said was not a gun shot from where the tiger had killed. He and I then got out, and, with a wish for good sport from the Colonel, plunged into the wood below the road to the left. Nuthoo led the way at a brisk pace down a little path which soon took us to the scene of operations.

It was a wild and lovely spot, where I was to have my first experience with big game. As we emerged suddenly from the forest into the moonlight, I could see that we were in a little glade, not more than twenty yards across in any direction. It lay in the midst of a rocky glen. Just below us was the bed of a stream, in which ran the water of a spring that bubbled up from under a huge rock, bounding the glade to our right hand. A small reservoir had been built there to catch the water at its source, and the glade itself was probably an artificial clearing. At the lower end of the glade, to the left, the stream trickled over a ledge of rock into the gloom beyond. On the other side of the stream there was an open slope, corresponding to that on which we stood, and behind it, as behind us, was the forest. Except where trees and rocks threw their shadows, everything was bathed in moonlight, and the water glinted like polished steel as it tumbled over its ledge in tiny cascade.

Down there, by the pool formed by the checking of the water, lay the dead cow. She was on the other side of the stream, and had evidently been struck down, poor thing, as she was drinking. The body lay on the sloping side of a big stone, a ghastly enough object in the moonlight. Nuthoo took me by the arm, and, pointing to the dead cow, led me to a tree near by, where a rude ladder invited our ascent. Nuthoo scrambled up, and taking from me the guns, beckoned me to follow. Obeying silently, I found myself on a platform of boughs with a soft straw covering, cleverly poised between two horizontal branches of a very large and leafless tree. In front, towards the stream and cow, was a leafy screen made about two foot high, behind which one was to crouch when the tiger should present himself. At our backs was the trunk of the tree. The platform was only just roomy enough for two, and Nuthoo motioned me to sit down with my back to the tree, while he squatted beside me to my right hand. The tree in which we were seated stood forward a little from the semi-circle of the clearing, and was somewhat nearer to the dead cow than to the spring, but it was not twenty yards from either. By a very slight movement to either hand I could command the whole length of the glade. Though thus able to see everything we were ourselves invisible, since the great trunk and mass of the tree effectually shrouded us from the searching moonlight. Having made a survey of our surroundings and looked carefully to the loading of the guns, Nuthoo whispered, "Master go sleep, Nuthoo watch." I had taken the precaution to bring some brandy in a flask. Nuthoo helped me to get through half of this with much gusto, and I then disposed myself to as comfortable a slumber as the tree trunk would allow. We had been in the *mandwa* perhaps two hours, and it must have been after 10 o'clock when I was roused by Nuthoo grasping my wrist. Opening my eyes I seized the 12 bore and looked towards the dead cow. There was nothing new there. Only the moon had risen higher, marking the outlines of things before us still more distinctly, and throwing us into still deeper shadow. I glanced at Nuthoo. He was gazing intently to his right front at a place where another little path-way emerged on the opposite side of the glade, not far from the rock overhanging the spring. Listening, I heard a distinct rustle as of twigs brushed asunder. You can imagine that my heart beat quick, for here perhaps was my very first tiger, not twenty-five yards off. I put my gun barrels out over our parapet of leaves in that direction, and waited breathlessly for what should happen next. Just then, as the rustling grew louder and louder, a heavy solitary black cloud obscured the moon. I looked up, saw that the cloud would be gone in a minute or two, and then set to gaze again for the tiger. Another rustle, and a dark object was actually separating the last intervening pieces of brushwood. It was too dark to see what was coming, but my hands were instinctively raising the rifle, when its muzzle was suddenly struck to one side by Nuthoo, as he hissed under his breath, "*Saheb.*" "Yes," I said, thinking he meant to call my attention. "*Mam-saheb,*" he continued. I hastily turned my eyes again to where the tiger was to have come from, and there, sure enough, standing full in the quickly returning moonlight, was no tiger, but a European lady and gentleman. She was in her riding habit; he, too, was dressed for riding, for I could see his spurs glisten as he turned towards his companion and——kissed her. "Heavens," thought I, "a pair of lovers, and I here to watch their proceedings; how dreadful." But what was to be done? To call out would be to make two certain enemies for life, if their loving was uncanonical, to perhaps entail fearful troubles on people I knew nothing of. Better stay quiet, they can't see me, and if they are on the square, it will not do them any harm to be seen spooning once in a way, more or less. So signifying silence to Nuthoo, I crouched down behind the parapet of the *mandwa*. Nuthoo simply muttered, "No get tiger," in a disappointed tone, and I firmly believe there and then went to sleep.

In the meanwhile the lovers, profoundly innocent of their being observed, walked out hand in hand into the glade. The moon had shone out clearly once more by now, and as its light fell on the handsome features, and tall elegant figure, of a young lady I had taken into dinner only a short time before, I inwardly permitted myself a sigh of relief, that the affair was at all events legitimate. But I did wish they would not be so affectionate. It was like having a stream of cold water poured slowly down my back to watch them, and I a susceptible bachelor too. They spoke in low tones, their arms intertwined, and I did not hear what they said beyond that I could have sworn to the frequent repetition of "darling." I had really made up my mind to shut my eyes to their happiness, when suddenly the girl started. "Heavens," thought I, "she has seen me." But no, she was pointing to the dead cow, and saying something about it. The young man—I had never seen him before—left her side and stepped briskly down to where the poor dead brute was lying. "A kill," he exclaimed, out loud this time, "and what a first rate place to sit up over." As he spoke he glanced around him, and pointing to our tree, continued, "And there's the very tree for a *mandwa*." Now whether from his being so much nearer to us than the girl was, or from an accident of the moonlight, or that his experienced eye detected the *mandwa*, I cannot say, but for some reason or other he turned hurriedly away, and taking the girl quietly by the arm, led her back into the wood, and they were gone. Perhaps he did not wish her to see the cow closer, but I have my doubts. Nuthoo wanted to go at once. "No get tiger now," he exclaimed testily. But I insisted upon waiting awhile to let my unexpected visitors get away, and, then dropping from the tree, went home. Colonel N——, after laughing heartily at my recital and disappointment, (of course I told him not a word about my knowing who the girl was,) said grimly that he was glad it had been no worse.

Yesterday evening I met Miss L—— at a dance, and while strolling in the garden after a waltz, I remarked to her what a delightful place this was for riding and walking in the moonlight. She turned her large hazel eyes full upon me, as she answered, "Yes, do you ever do so?" "Yes, indeed, sometimes," was my rejoinder; "but I ought to have some one with me who knows the hills as a *cicerone*." "There's a beautiful walk to the Wodehouse spring," said the girl, her dark eyes now a little averted. "Anybody will show you the way; I went there only two evenings ago with my brother." Her next partner coming up at that moment, cut short all further conversation, but I found occasion to ask another lady that evening, why Miss L——'s brother was not at the dance? "Oh," she said, "he only came up here for three days, and went back yesterday." He is on famine duty in Satara, and can never be away for any time. Well, I thought to myself afterwards, she is remarkably fond of her brother. I should like to see him.—*Madras Athenæum.*

KASHMIR.

THE Valley of Kashmir, now but little entitled to the epithet "Happy," which for so long has been its boast, lies among the southern hills of the great Himalayan range, situated at an elevation ranging between 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea, and extending over an area of about 100 miles in length, by one quarter of that distance in breadth; it is entirely surrounded by lofty hills and mountains, which hem it in on every side with rugged, precipitous barriers, that can only be crossed in a few places by mountain roads of the most difficult nature. With these roads we have at present no concern except as they influence the imports of grain into the Valley; and as it is from India, and more especially the Punjab, that the people must look for the food they need, we have only to deal with the roads leading into the Valley from the south. These are five in number, the Abbottabad, Murree, Poonch, Jamoo, and Bhimbar roads are the most important, as they are those ones affording the best and most rapid routes. Of all the routes I have seen but one—that which leading from Murree enters the Valley over the Baramolla Pass, but as this road is the most frequented, and is admittedly in better condition than the others, I may take it as an example of the whole, premising that the other passes, more especially the Pir Panjal are much loftier and more difficult, though in a direct line somewhat nearer. Leaving Rawul Pindee the Murree route ascends to the hill station from which its name is derived, where it attains the esmed elevation and thence descends gradually for twenty miles until it reaches Kohala—the British Indian Frontier Station—at which place the road crosses the Jhelum river, the left bank of which it follows during the remainder of the journey. It is not necessary for my present purpose that I should give your readers a detailed account of the road between Kohala and Baramolla. Throughout the whole of the way—a distance of about 160 miles—scarcely fifteen miles of level road occur, and those few are almost entirely within the last two stages. A good deal was said during the late war about the difficulty which the Lundi Kotal Pass imposed upon the Transport Department of General Browne's force, but the Lundi Kotal Pass, or the ascent of Mackeson's road to Ali Musjid were simple feats in comparison with the ever-winding, ever-undulating Murree road, on which steep, rugged, stone-strewn ascents of from one hundred to fifteen hundred feet, alternate with descents even rougher and steeper. Were this road in the best condition, it would for the purpose we are now considering, the transport of grain, be a most difficult one. Unfortunately at present, so far from being in the best condition, it is not in what might be termed fairly good order. Between Raree and Tindali the overhanging hillside—here a mass of earth in which stones varying from mere pebbles and gravel to huge boulders and blocks, sharp edged and irregular in shape, has in three or four places given way, and more or less completely blocked the road—passengers and beasts of burthen having alike to pick their way over an uneven and treacherous mass of *debris* with the river rushing below—now a roaring torrent and then a foaming rapid. Such being the nature of the road it is obvious that but three means are available for the carriage of grain over it—horses, bullocks, and coolies. The distance to be travelled in this way is close on one hundred miles, and allowing ten miles per day as the average rate at which grain could be carried over a road of this nature, and taking Rawul Pindee as the starting point, we have a total of twelve days required for the conveyance of grain from that place to Baramolla, or fourteen days to Srinagar. Now the extreme load which a bullock, or such baggage horses, mules, &c., as are obtainable on the Murree road can carry, is two maunds, and consequently to convey one hundred maunds of grain from Murree to Baramolla fifty bullocks or horses must be employed for ten days. With these fifty bullocks there must be at least five men, who, with the bullocks, &c., have to be fed daily, the country yielding nothing for the men and but little for the animals, and consequently a considerable portion of the carriage may be said to consume itself. The first two stages of the road from Rawul Pindee to Murree, and the last two from Baramolla to Srinagar, I have not taken into account as on the former the grain can be carried in carts, and on the latter by boats. On the Bhimbar route, which passes over the Pir Panjal pass at an elevation of 11,400 feet, by a road in many respects worse than the Murree one, the distance to be travelled by coolies, or pack animals is one hundred and forty-eight miles—about 15 stages. Of the Jamoo road I have been able to collect but little information; what I have gleaned tends to show that it is almost if not quiet, as difficult as the Bhimbar route.

Grain is at present being brought into the country by the three routes I have thus briefly described; on the Baramolla route by a Mahomedan of Mean Meer, who received a contract from the Kashmir Government in the beginning of the present year; Mr. Russell, formerly of the Central Asian Trading Company, is bringing up grain on a similar contract by the Bhimbar route; and the Maharaja himself is importing grain *via* Jamoo. I have not yet been able to get any reliable figures as to the quantities of grain which are thus being imported into the country, but a week ago I was assured by a Baboo in the employment of the Baramolla contractor, that his employer had then forwarded over 25,000 maunds of grain; and as I told you in a previous letter he is still pushing grain into the country as fast as the difficulties he has to contend with will permit him. All along the road up, I saw large herds of cattle laden with his grain *en route* for Baramolla, and an incontestable proof of the difficulties to be encountered existed in the number of dead horses and bullocks which lined the whole of the way—the bodies I saw, were in every stage of decomposition—being far more numerous than the carcases of camels on the Jellalabad route in February last. At Tindali especially, the air for nearly three miles simply reaked with the odour of decaying carcases. Several times I found my way blocked by the bodies of bullocks, either in the last throes of death, or but recently dead; while every half mile of the way, one's nostrils received an unpleasant reminder of the vast sacrifice of animal life which has been made in the attempt to save the lives of the people of the country.

Such being the conditions under which the relief of the existing distress has to be accomplished, I must hesitate to endorse the charges of apathy and indifference brought against the Maharajah. That he has done all that might have been done, I am not prepared to say, but on the other hand as yet I have seen but little that tends to show that he has neglected the interests of his people. It is easy enough to say that relief works should be opened and grain distributed freely to the distressed people, but judging from what I have seen, the task of accomplishing these desirable objects is far from being easy of accomplishment; and owing to the very different circumstances existing here, the procedure of the Bombay and Madras Governments in the late famine cannot for a moment be held as examples of what might be done in Kashmir.

I do not, however, at present express any decided opinion upon this subject, but merely give the impressions I have derived from the brief observations I have already made. The collection of reliable information here is an undertaking of some difficulty, and the statistics and figures which are almost essential for the formation of a reliable judgment are unobtainable.

During the past few days there has been a marked improvement in the general aspect of the people here in the city, but there is still a most woe-begone air of want and misery hanging over the lower classes; and a walk through the city would be enough to make the most inveterate Mark Tapeley gloomy for a week.—Special correspondent *Civil and Military Gazette.*

MADAME JEROME BONAPARTE.

(*Times.*)

WHEN, last April, we announced the death of the American wife of Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, the strange episode in the Bonaparte fortunes which that event recalled had less interest than it has gathered within the last two months. The rival claims of Jerome's two marriages to recognition were only of family importance. The issue of Jerome's second marriage were at best mere cadets of the Bonaparte family. The representation of the family appeared sufficiently secured by the life of the third Napoleon's son. The Prince Imperial died in a kind of chance medley, and his cousin has been saluted by a majority of Bonapartists heir to the Napoleonic idea and destinies, whatever they may be. That decision, ratified in anticipation by family councils and the judgment of two Emperors, is not likely to be disputed on behalf of any other Bonaparte. If it were, Europe, we may be forgiven by Imperialists for hoping, is not in any apparent danger of being invited to concern itself with a disputed Napoleonic succession. Yet it is impossible not to reflect with a certain sense of the irony of circumstance that, according to some accomplished jurists, and to the Church of which the head of the Bonapartes for the time being is the proclaimed champion, the chief of the house is not the descendant of the Sovereigns of Wurtemberg, but the great-grandson of a Baltimore merchant. This extraordinary chapter in the Bonaparte chronicles is now narrated in what professes to be a minute and accurate life of Madame Jerome Bonaparte, or Madame Jerome Patterson. It bears the name of Eugene L. Didier as author, and is published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.

Elizabeth Patterson's father was the son of a small Donegal farmer of Scotch extraction. He made a vast fortune by trading in arms and ammunition during the American War of Independence and investing the profits in land at Baltimore. His daughter was a brilliant beauty of eighteen when she captivated, in 1803, young Jerome Bonaparte. The girl, on her part, who was still romantic, was probably enamoured as much of the victories of Lodi and Arcola as of Captain Jerome. Her father foresaw difficulties, and dissuaded his daughter from accepting the offer of Jerome's hand. Her reply was, she "would rather be the wife of Jerome Bonaparte for an hour than the wife of any other man for life." She threw away the happiness of her life with her eyes open. Even the marriage contract was framed on the supposition that the validity of the union would be contested. A positive provision was inserted that if the marriage should be annulled on demand either of Jerome or of "any member of his family," the bride was to be entitled to one-third of the husband's property. The thunderbolt soon fell. Napoleon, who a few months after the marriage crowned himself Emperor, commanded his brother's return. He forbade the landing on French territory of "the young person with whom Captain Jerome had connected himself." Napoleon might have no power to dissolve a lawful marriage, but he disputed its legality. The bridegroom was a French subject and a minor. His mother's consent and a previous publication of the intended contract in the place of the bridegroom's nativity were declared by the Emperor to be necessary conditions of its validity. As these conditions had not been fulfilled, the French Senate pronounced the ceremony void. The biographer of Madame Patterson argues that the subsequent acquiescence of Jerome's mother in the marriage removed the most important objection. We do not think that would be the view of an ordinary French Court of Law any more than it was of the tribunal before which Berryer pleaded in vain on behalf of the descendants of the marriage fifty years later. In any case the Emperor can scarcely be denied the right to determine the imperial succession; and the marriage of Jerome with the American beauty was in both the First and the Second Empire formally adjudged to convey no title to membership in the Imperial family. Elizabeth Patterson and, for the moment, her husband believed charms like hers could prevail against Imperial decrees. But the lady found half Europe closed to her. She might not disembark at Lisbon, though permission was accorded to her companion. The ports of Holland were shut against her. Napoleon was ready to acknowledge his family obligations to "Miss Patterson" by pensioning her on 60,000f. a year. But she might neither be a Bonaparte nor live in the same hemisphere with the rebel against the Imperial will. In vain she bid Napoleon's Ministers tell their master that "Madame Bonaparte was ambitious, and demanded her rights." She struck the only note to which Napoleon's spirit could respond; but he had resolved, and he never recanted. The recreant bridegroom bowed to what he and his brethren, all but Lucien, revered as [illegible] fate. He submitted to have his marriage repud[illegible] to take first pardon and then a crown a[illegible] price of perjury, and to seal his ignominy with a [illegible] marriage. Pope Pius bravely refused to annul a ma[illegible] contracted and consummated between Christians, th[illegible] one might be a Presbyterian. But the Courts of C[illegible]ental Europe could not recognize as a Bonaparte one [illegible] Napolean treated as no more than his brother's mis[illegible] Madame Patterson took refuge in England, and at Ca[illegible]well, her son, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, was born. Thence she returned a widowed wife to her father's house at Baltimore. At length she consented, after an interval which her biographer does not specify, to accept the Emperor's pension, with the condition, we presume, attached of disusing her husband's name. She seems to have ever bargained for a duchess's title. The day of Waterloo came, and her pension ceased. She was no longer bound to America. She hated the equality of a Republic, holding her fellow-townsmen to have, "after she had married a Prince, become her inferiors." As she told her father at a latter period, she "would have starved, died, rather than have married in Baltimore," such was her "utter abhorrence of vulgar company." Baltimore society, reputed the best and most fastidious in the United States, reciprocated her dislike. It repaid her taunts by polite surprise that she could have ever expected to be treated as the legitimate wife of a Bonaparte. Within two months after the final fall of Napoleon she was again in England. Her father's good sense had opposed her journey in search of distinction which did not seek her out. To him, whom she addresses as "Dear Sir," she writes full of exultation as the court paid her by watering-place lion and lioness hunters. Her father might protest; but she entreated him, if he would not countenance her ambition, at any rate not to be her enemy by letting it be supposed she was no heiress. She had divorced Jerome lest he should return to her in his poverty. She was not sure that she might not marry again. "In Europe a handsome woman who is likely to have a fortune may marry well." Whether poor Mr. William Patterson meant her to share his wealth or not, he was asked to let it appear he was proud of her, "which, indeed, you have good reason to be, as I am very prudent and wise." From Cheltenham she repaired to Paris, to be flattered and admired, her biographer declares, by a Wellington, a Talleyrand, a De Staël. She was induced to go home to Maryland in 1816; but Baltimore again irritated her restless vanity, and, with her son, she sailed for Europe on a longer visit in 1819. Her mission, apparently, was to be introduced and to introduce her boy to her husband's family. So far she was successful. Pauline, Princess Borghese, made overtures for friendship, suggested apparently by a quarrel with her brother Jerome and his second wife. The mother of the Bonapartes, the only woman of whom Madame Patterson ever seems to have thought or spoken well, embraced her and her son, though she finally left them none of her wealth. Louis and Joseph wrote friendly letters. There was even talk, as the years went on, of a marriage between Joseph's daughter, an heiress, and young Jerome Patterson. King Jerome himself visited Italy, and he, his new wife, and his old wife met in the galleries of the Pitti Palace. Madame Patterson had by this time forgotten the deadly injury she had received. She declared that her husband's vice was not so much wickedness as want of judgment and weakness. She suffered her son to stay in his house and accept a half doubtful recognition, with a petty allowance of money. The Baltimore beauty and heiress would take a dress from Pauline for herself, though Pauline threatened once to reclaim it, and a dollar a day for her son for his clothes. She had hoped there might have been a splendid legacy from Madame Mere; she did not disdain a legacy of £400 for her son from the Princess. Anything pleased her which told the world that she and her boy were received among the Bonapartes, in however dubious a character. The great grief of her heart was that her son did not fasten himself on to the train of his half-scornful, half-remorseful kinsmen in Europe. Like Lord Chesterfield's son, though after a more honourable fashion, Jerome Patterson cared little for all the calculating advice his mother expended upon him. He loved America better than Italy, the honest house of his grandfather, William Patterson, at Baltimore, above the lazy palace of his graceless father at Rome. He was willing to take, but would not supplicate for, the hand of his royal cousin, Joseph's daughter. Finally, to his mother's shame at his "most unnatural" independence and the "even more unnatural" connivance of her father at his absence of ambition, he wedded the daughter of a fellow-townsman at Baltimore, and lived and died a far happier man than his mother had trained him to become. Her ambition, foiled by her son's prudence, on his death awoke again for her grandsons. The restoration of the Napoleonic Empire flattered her and their hopes. They were admitted to be entitled to bear the name of Bonaparte. They seemed on the threshold of princely splendour. But Napoleon III.'s irresoluteness barred the way as firmly as the first Napoleon's iron will. The Emperor could not decide upon granting in full what he had already granted by implication. The Jerome Pattersons might be French citizens and even Bonapartes; they must not be Bonaparte Princes. Any inferior rank in French nobility was theirs if they would take it. They would not take titles which dishonoured their grandmother's name. With that decision, which the eloquence of a Berryer could not reverse, ended the career of Madame Patterson. She lived for nearly three-and-twenty years longer; but she knew there was no imperial grandeur for her or hers. Her only remaining object in life was to accumulate a fortune of some twenty thousand sterling a year, to look after her jewels, and deceive the world as to their intrinsic worth. She even ceased to have faith in Empires or Napoleons, and took to prophesying a Republican millennium for the twentieth century.

The courage of the woman who battled alone during more than seventy years for what she believed to be her right compels our admiration. But the portrait Mr., or M., Didier has executed of his heroine shadows so many that we could almost wish it had never been painted. So miserable a picture has rarely been drawn of reckless ambition after sordid objects, of hungry disappointment at a consequence it is required no seer to predict, of neglect of manifest household duties and rage at the penalties the offence incurred, of the position of a pretender in life and of something like a miser at death. Where the wife might have justly lavished indignation a disposition is seen to accept, as it were, forgiveness from the husband who had deserted her, and to treasure a smile from the woman who usurped her rights. Where the daughter owed affection there is bitterness and an air of contemptuous superiority. The American is paraded mocking at the vulgarity of her country. The wife who clutched at the title is shown obtaining a divorce to prevent her fallen husband from sharing her fortune. In her character of mother she is always using her son as a prop for her own equivocal pretensions. When he marries wisely and with the approval of all except herself in his own rank and country, she "nearly went mad." Quite mad she did not go, because "there was some money to be got." Her husband's poltroonery in abandoning his bride for the bribe of princely titles is almost forgotten by the reader of this striking but dismal volume in a sense that the victim of his meanness had voluntarily staked her honour and happiness against the chance of a place, however humble among the Royalties of Europe.

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SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2	12
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	2	8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain or Fancy Stripes	2	8
Washing Fancy Colored... Rs. 1 to	1	8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

	Rs.	a.
Black Corded Silk ..Re. 1-4 and	1	8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2	8
White Dress Ties ..from 8 annas		
Washing Colored per doz.	5	0

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	1	12
" Silk for Dress	3	8
Cantab, very strong	2	8
Elastic Belts	2	8

COLLARS AND CUFFS.
BEST LINEN—THREE-FOLD THROUGHOUT.

Thorpe's Military Stand up ...per doz.	5	8
Thorpe's West End	5	8
Thorpe's Shakespeare	5	8
Thorpe's Polo	5	8
Thorpe's Negligé Stand up	5	8
Thorpe's Senate	7	0
Reversible Cuff	10	0
Paper Collars ...per doz.	0	12

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Front Studs	Gold or Ivory	set	2 8
Full Set	For..	set	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5 0

UMBRELLAS.
Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks.. ...11-8 to 12-8

WALKING STICKS.
Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment ... 1 1 to 2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Per Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors 'Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
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J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.
Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his *New Stock* of
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS
(Special Brands),
MANUFACTURED BY HIM OF
TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
THOMPSON'S PRIME....	Rs. 22	0	Rs. 2	8
Do. No. 1	" 17	0	" 2	0
DAWSON'S PRIME	" 20	0	" 2	4
Do. No. 1	" 17	0	" 2	0
NONPAREIL	" 15	0	" 1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
REGALIAS	Rs. 25	0	Rs. 3	0
FAVORITAS	" 22	0	" 2	8
PRINCIPES	" 20	0	" 2	4

DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
No. 1	Rs. 27	0	Rs. 3	4
No. 2	" 22	0	" 2	8
No. 3	" 18	0	" 2	0

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000		Per 100	
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NOVELTY!!!
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QUINTUPLES, or 5 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2, per Box of 25.
TRIPLETS, or 3 Cigars in One.
Rs. 2-4 per Box of 50.
May be smoked separately or collectively.
J. NEUBERG,
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NOTICES.

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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
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"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours,
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS"
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident, that as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.
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REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.
From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."
Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865,) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."
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Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.
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Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s. 6d.
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INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
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ESTABLISHED 1825.
AT the FIFTY THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held at Edinburgh on 22nd April, 1879, it was reported.
That for the thirteenth year in succession the amount of NEW BUSINESS had exceeded ONE MILLION SUMS ASSURED—a result maintained by no office in the United Kingdom continuously for so many years.
That during the last thirteen years alone, four and a half millions sterling, exclusive of bonus additions, had peen paid to the representatives of deceased members, and
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NOTICES.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month includin syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 1 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 11th July, 1879.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbonic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of
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and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary ebrifuge. It has stood the test of
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FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.
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As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.
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Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seing he Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes insensible to attacks of illness
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PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond, at the bottom of the bottle.

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

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Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bo ou & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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PURVEYORS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
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HAVE established a Factory at SEVILLE Spain, where they manufacture THE SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE, under Patent from H.M. Alfonso XII. King of Spain.
The pure properties, the flavour and brilliancy of colour of this NEW MARMALADE will be found Superior to that of any other brand in the Market.
MOIR'S SOUPS in TINS are Unrivalled,
MOIR'S SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES
in TINS are made of the Fruit, [illegible], and Purest Refined Sugar.
MOIR'S SCOTCH OATMEAL,
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MOIR'S SCOTCH SALMON,
MOIR'S SCOTCH KIPPERED HERRINGS,
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MOIR'S SARDINES (Sene Brand),
MOIR'S PICKLES with PURE VINEGAR,
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Have been awarded at
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For the purity and superior quality of their goods.
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